

## DATA ANALYSIS SECTION

## DATA ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION

Each year the staff of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) collects and analyzes juvenile justice system data and data on risk factors which may lead to delinquency. The information serves as the basis for GJJAC funding decisions and priorities of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee.

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographics, school enrollment, school dropout rates, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, children referred to Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, juvenile arrests, juvenile court referrals, juvenile court case referrals by disposition (i.e., diversion, commitment, etc.), juvenile detention population, population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, and juveniles in adult jails. Data are also collected on state and local programs that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system and impact delinquency reduction, control or prevention.

This information is contained in the following tables, graphs and narrative.

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### CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

According to 2002 population estimates, juveniles continue to comprise 25 percent of the state's total population, with over 1.5 million youth ages 0-17 years old residing in Washington State. The juvenile population has increased by 20 percent from the 1990 Census count. Similarly, the total statewide population has increased by 23 percent from the 1990 Census. Washington State's total population grew by more than 1 million during the '90s.

The age 0-9 cohort accounts for 53 percent of the total youth population age 0-17. This cohort decreased slightly from 2000 to 2002 (by less than one percent) and increased by 9 percent from the 1990 census. The number of youth age 0-9 in the state is forecasted to increase by seven percent by the year 2010, and by approximately 24 percent by the year 2020.

The age 10-17 cohort accounts for 47 percent of the total youth population. Since 1990, the 10-17 year old population group has steadily increased to 708,000 in 2002, a 2.1 percent increase for this population from 2000, and a 35 percent increase since the 1990 Census. The 10-17 year old age group is forecasted to decrease by two percent by the year 2010, and increase by 9 percent by the year 2020.

The 15-17 year old age group had the highest youth population increase (41 percent) from the 1990 census to 2002. The 0-4 age group is forecasted to have the highest percentage increase of the four juvenile population age groups from 2001 to 2010 (by 11 percent).

**CURRENT  
DEMOGRAPHIC  
PICTURE  
(continued)**

In 2002, the 10-14 year old age group continued to comprise almost one-third (29 percent) of the total juvenile population, followed by the 5-9 year old age group (27 percent).

Trends in the state's juvenile population by gender show that the percentage of girls and boys has remained constant from the 1990 Census to 2002, with boys representing 51 percent of the 0-17 juvenile population, and girls representing 49 percent.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will make different demands upon the state. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public policy, funding, public awareness, types of crimes committed, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

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**LOCATION  
OF YOUTH**

Again in 2002, population estimates show that one-half (50 percent) of the youth in our state continue to live in three western counties: King, Pierce, and Snohomish. Additionally, five of the state's thirty-nine counties contain almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the youth population—King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Clark counties. With the exception of Spokane, all of these counties are located in Western Washington, along the Interstate 5 corridor.

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**RACIAL AND ETHNIC  
DISTRIBUTION**

The statewide juvenile minority population has continued to gradually increase from the 1990 to the 2000 Census (from 15 percent in 1990, to 22 percent from 1996 to 1999, and to 24 percent in 2000). The changes in reporting categories of race and ethnicity in the 2000 Census make it difficult to compare changes in all racial categories. The U.S. Census Bureau reports, "the data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to those collected in previous censuses."

According to the 2000 count, 76 percent of Washington's youth were White, 4 percent were Black, 2 percent were American Indian and Alaska Native, 5 percent were Asian, 0.5 percent were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 6 percent were "some other race," and 7 percent were "two or more races". "Some other race" includes all other responses not included in the other racial categories, and includes multiracial, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group. "Two or More Races" refers to combinations of two or more of the six race categories noted above. There was no change in the percent of Black and American Indian juveniles in our state from the 1990 Census.

**RACIAL AND ETHNIC  
DISTRIBUTION  
(continued)**

The 1990 Census reported that 7 percent of juveniles in the state were of Hispanic Origin; the 2000 Census data shows that 12 percent of Washington's youth are of Hispanic or Latino Origin.

The nine counties with a juvenile minority population above the 2000 statewide average (24.24) include: Adams, Chelan, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, and Yakima. Counties with a juvenile minority population of over 40 percent include Adams, Franklin and Yakima. Franklin County continues to have the highest percentage of minority youth in the state (47 percent in 2000).

Almost one-half (48 percent) of Washington State's minority youth reside in two counties (King and Pierce). Eight counties have minority youth populations of over 10,000 youth: Clark, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima.

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**JUVENILE  
POPULATION OF  
AMERICAN INDIANS**

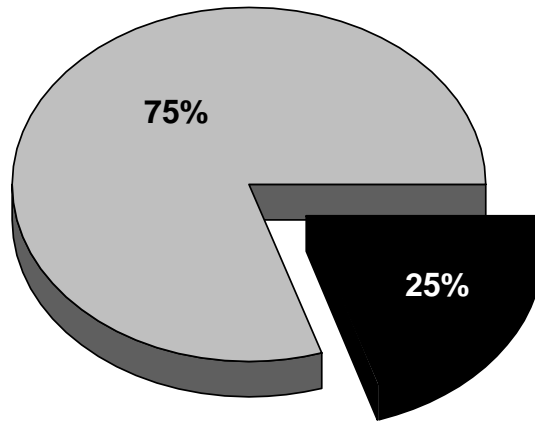
The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to collect juvenile justice data on the juvenile population residing on reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The Act also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grant funds to American Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. There are currently 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Washington State. The 2000 Census provides information on youth residing on 27 tribal reservations and trust lands.

The 2000 Census shows that there are a total of 44,242 youth (age 0-17) in the state who live on reservations and trust lands, approximately 3 percent of the state's total youth population. The age 0-17 American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands represents 25 percent of the total youth residing on reservations and trust lands in the state. There has been a 19 percent increase in the American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands from the 1990 to 2000 Census (similar to the increase in the total statewide juvenile population).

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Graph 1

## JUVENILE POPULATION OF WASHINGTON STATE



**Juveniles represent 25 Percent of the Total Population.**

The total population of Washington in 2002 was 6,041,700.

The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,522,647.

**TABLE 1**  
**2002 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON**

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	399,300	26.2%
5-9 year olds	415,312	27.3%
10-14 year olds	445,331	29.2%
15-17 year olds	262,704	17.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"  
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

**TABLE 2**  
**YOUTH POPULATION AND FORECAST**  
**FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17**

YEAR	2000	2002	2010	2020	2030	2002-2010	2002-2010	2002-2020	2002-2030
AGE	Census	Population	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Net	%	%	%
						Change	Change	Change	Change
<b>0-4</b>	394,306	399,300	443,266	505,978	532,971	43,966	11%	27%	33%
<b>5-9</b>	425,909	415,312	432,145	505,471	542,181	16,833	4%	22%	31%
<b>0-9</b>	820,215	814,612	875,411	1,011,449	1,075,152	60,799	7%	24%	32%
<b>10-14</b>	434,836	445,331	427,543	485,902	550,237	-17,788	-4%	9%	24%
<b>15-17</b>	258,792	262,704	268,305	283,967	328,930	5,601	2%	8%	25%
<b>10-17</b>	693,628	708,035	695,848	769,869	879,167	-12,187	-2%	9%	24%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,513,843</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>	<b>1,571,259</b>	<b>1,781,318</b>	<b>1,954,319</b>	<b>48,612</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>28%</b>

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"  
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002; and "Forecast of the  
State Population by Age and Sex: 1990 to 2030," OFM, November 2002 Forecast.

**TABLE 3**  
**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990**  
**TWO AGE GROUPS**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>1990 Census</b>	<b>2000 Census</b>	<b>2002 Estimate</b>	<b>1990-2000 Net Change</b>	<b>2000-2002 Net Change</b>	<b>2000-2002 % Change</b>
<b>0-9 Years</b>	744,997	820,215	814,612	75,218	-5,603	-0.7%
<b>10-17 Years</b>	522,615	693,628	708,035	171,013	14,407	2.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,267,612</b>	<b>1,513,843</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>	<b>246,231</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

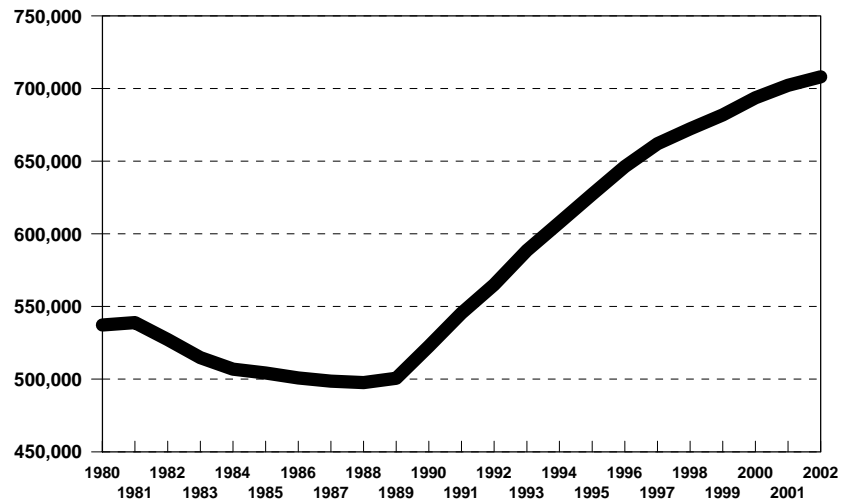
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**TABLE 4**  
**TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990**  
**FOUR AGE GROUPS**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>1990 Census</b>	<b>2000 Census</b>	<b>2002 Estimate</b>	<b>1990-2000 Net Change</b>	<b>2000-2002 Net Change</b>	<b>2000-2002 % Change</b>
<b>0-4 Years</b>	374,357	394,306	399,300	19,949	4,994	1.3%
<b>5-9 Years</b>	370,640	425,909	415,312	55,269	-10,597	-2.5%
<b>10-14 Years</b>	336,801	434,836	445,331	98,035	10,495	2.4%
<b>15-17 Years</b>	185,814	258,792	262,704	72,978	3,912	1.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,267,612</b>	<b>1,513,843</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>	<b>246,231</b>	<b>8,804</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

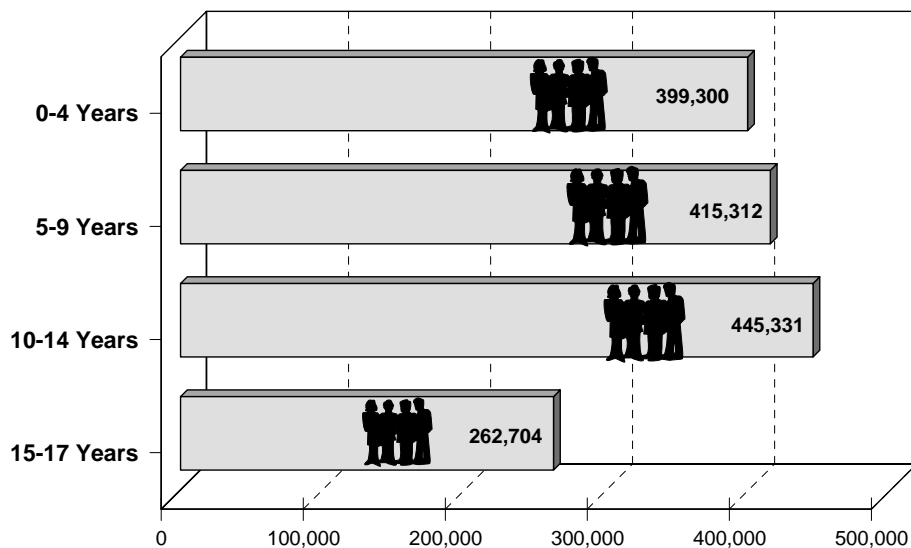
Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002; the 1990 Census data was adjusted by OFM from prior reports using updated actual vital statistics from the 2000 federal Census counts.

Graph 2  
**JUVENILE POPULATION 1980-2002**  
**AGE 10 - 17**



Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Graph 3  
**POPULATION - 2002 Estimate**  
**FOUR AGE GROUPS**



Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).



TABLE 5

## TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION BY GENDER

Age Group	1990 CENSUS				2000 CENSUS				2002 Estimate			
	Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population		Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population		Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female
<b>0-4 Years</b>	191,715	182,642	51.2%	48.8%	202,065	192,241	51.2%	48.8%	204,522	194,778	51.2%	48.8%
<b>5-9 Years</b>	189,877	180,763	51.2%	48.8%	218,501	207,408	51.3%	48.7%	212,990	202,322	51.3%	48.7%
<b>10-14 Years</b>	173,093	163,708	51.4%	48.6%	222,937	211,899	51.3%	48.7%	228,573	216,758	51.3%	48.7%
<b>15-17 Years</b>	95,723	90,091	51.5%	48.5%	133,557	125,235	51.6%	48.4%	134,511	128,193	51.2%	48.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650,408</b>	<b>617,204</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>777,060</b>	<b>736,783</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>780,596</b>	<b>742,051</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>48.7%</b>

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"  
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002; the 1990 Census data was adjusted  
by OFM from prior reports using updated actual vital statistics from the 2000 federal Census counts.

**TABLE 6**  
**2002 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>YRS 0-4</b>	<b>YRS 5-9</b>	<b>YRS 10-14</b>	<b>YRS 15-17</b>	<b>TOTAL 0-17 YRS</b>
Adams	1,551	1,556	1,506	959	5,572
Asotin	1,394	1,379	1,432	958	5,163
Benton	11,027	11,509	12,743	7,790	43,069
Chelan	4,755	4,956	5,519	3,312	18,542
Clallam	3,288	3,572	4,326	2,777	13,963
Clark	27,971	28,333	29,467	16,522	102,293
Columbia	215	256	291	196	958
Cowlitz	6,209	6,878	7,358	4,320	24,765
Douglas	2,470	2,590	2,855	1,650	9,565
Ferry	389	478	588	460	1,915
Franklin	5,081	4,822	4,654	2,909	17,466
Garfield	108	154	198	150	610
Grant	6,598	6,428	6,874	4,150	24,050
Grays Harbor	4,193	4,437	5,247	3,309	17,186
Island	4,815	5,023	5,359	3,056	18,253
Jefferson	1,048	1,343	1,642	1,044	5,077
King	106,275	108,025	112,287	64,936	391,523
Kitsap	15,507	16,791	18,373	10,882	61,553
Kittitas	1,745	1,842	2,059	1,326	6,972
Klickitat	1,217	1,304	1,607	983	5,111
Lewis	4,427	4,608	5,547	3,649	18,231
Lincoln	574	639	798	507	2,518
Mason	2,641	3,038	3,552	2,224	11,455
Okanogan	2,469	2,869	3,380	2,059	10,777
Pacific	944	1,075	1,445	926	4,390
Pend Oreille	629	773	1,021	607	3,030
Pierce	50,984	53,040	56,913	32,645	193,582
San Juan	531	711	965	507	2,714
Skagit	6,758	7,324	8,033	4,954	27,069
Skamania	624	640	816	498	2,578
Snohomish	44,556	46,961	49,545	28,137	169,199
Spokane	27,599	28,762	31,680	19,248	107,289
Stevens	2,404	2,972	3,623	2,338	11,337
Thurston	12,943	14,024	15,644	10,069	52,680
Wahkiakum	197	210	270	192	869
Walla Walla	3,430	3,515	3,976	2,403	13,324
Whatcom	10,377	11,073	12,038	7,144	40,632
Whitman	1,927	1,901	2,027	1,285	7,140
Yakima	19,429	19,503	19,673	11,622	70,227
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399,300</b>	<b>415,312</b>	<b>445,331</b>	<b>262,704</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"  
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).  
Population details may not add due to rounding.

**TABLE 7**  
**LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 2002**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>YRS 0-4</b>	<b>YRS 5-9</b>	<b>YRS 10-14</b>	<b>YRS 15-17</b>	<b>TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION</b>	<b>PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION</b>
<b>King</b>	106,275	108,025	112,287	64,936	391,523	25.7%
<b>Pierce</b>	50,984	53,040	56,913	32,645	193,582	12.7%
<b>Snohomish</b>	44,556	46,961	49,545	28,137	169,199	11.1%
<b>Spokane</b>	27,599	28,762	31,680	19,248	107,289	7.0%
<b>Clark</b>	27,971	28,333	29,467	16,522	102,293	6.7%
<b>Yakima</b>	19,429	19,503	19,673	11,622	70,227	4.6%
<b>Kitsap</b>	15,507	16,791	18,373	10,882	61,553	4.0%
<b>Thurston</b>	12,943	14,024	15,644	10,069	52,680	3.5%
<b>Benton</b>	11,027	11,509	12,743	7,790	43,069	2.8%
<b>Whatcom</b>	10,377	11,073	12,038	7,144	40,632	2.7%
<b>Skagit</b>	6,758	7,324	8,033	4,954	27,069	1.8%
<b>Cowlitz</b>	6,209	6,878	7,358	4,320	24,765	1.6%
<b>Grant</b>	6,598	6,428	6,874	4,150	24,050	1.6%
<b>Chelan</b>	4,755	4,956	5,519	3,312	18,542	1.2%
<b>Island</b>	4,815	5,023	5,359	3,056	18,253	1.2%
<b>Lewis</b>	4,427	4,608	5,547	3,649	18,231	1.2%
<b>Franklin</b>	5,081	4,822	4,654	2,909	17,466	1.1%
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	4,193	4,437	5,247	3,309	17,186	1.1%
<b>Clallam</b>	3,288	3,572	4,326	2,777	13,963	0.9%
<b>Walla Walla</b>	3,430	3,515	3,976	2,403	13,324	0.9%
<b>Mason</b>	2,641	3,038	3,552	2,224	11,455	0.8%
<b>Stevens</b>	2,404	2,972	3,623	2,338	11,337	0.7%
<b>Okanogan</b>	2,469	2,869	3,380	2,059	10,777	0.7%
<b>Douglas</b>	2,470	2,590	2,855	1,650	9,565	0.6%
<b>Whitman</b>	1,927	1,901	2,027	1,285	7,140	0.5%
<b>Kittitas</b>	1,745	1,842	2,059	1,326	6,972	0.5%
<b>Adams</b>	1,551	1,556	1,506	959	5,572	0.4%
<b>Asotin</b>	1,394	1,379	1,432	958	5,163	0.3%
<b>Klickitat</b>	1,217	1,304	1,607	983	5,111	0.3%
<b>Jefferson</b>	1,048	1,343	1,642	1,044	5,077	0.3%
<b>Pacific</b>	944	1,075	1,445	926	4,390	0.3%
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	629	773	1,021	607	3,030	0.2%
<b>San Juan</b>	531	711	965	507	2,714	0.2%
<b>Skamania</b>	624	640	816	498	2,578	0.2%
<b>Lincoln</b>	574	639	798	507	2,518	0.2%
<b>Ferry</b>	389	478	588	460	1,915	0.1%
<b>Columbia</b>	215	256	291	196	958	0.1%
<b>Wahkiakum</b>	197	210	270	192	869	0.1%
<b>Garfield</b>	108	154	198	150	610	0.0%

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"  
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

**TABLE 8**  
**2002 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS**

<b>REGION/ COUNTY</b>	<b>0-4</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>Subtotal 0-9</b>	<b>10-14</b>	<b>15-17</b>	<b>Subtotal 10-17</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>REGION 1</b>							
<b>Adams</b>	1,551	1,556	3,107	1,506	959	2,465	5,572
<b>Chelan</b>	4,755	4,956	9,711	5,519	3,312	8,831	18,542
<b>Douglas</b>	2,470	2,590	5,060	2,855	1,650	4,505	9,565
<b>Ferry</b>	389	478	867	588	460	1,048	1,915
<b>Grant</b>	6,598	6,428	13,026	6,874	4,150	11,024	24,050
<b>Lincoln</b>	574	639	1,213	798	507	1,305	2,518
<b>Okanogan</b>	2,469	2,869	5,338	3,380	2,059	5,439	10,777
<b>Pend Oreille</b>	629	773	1,402	1,021	607	1,628	3,030
<b>Spokane</b>	27,599	28,762	56,361	31,680	19,248	50,928	107,289
<b>Stevens</b>	2,404	2,972	5,376	3,623	2,338	5,961	11,337
<b>Whitman</b>	1,927	1,901	3,828	2,027	1,285	3,312	7,140
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>51,365</b>	<b>53,924</b>	<b>105,289</b>	<b>59,871</b>	<b>36,575</b>	<b>96,446</b>	<b>201,735</b>
<b>REGION 2</b>							
<b>Asotin</b>	1,394	1,379	2,773	1,432	958	2,390	5,163
<b>Benton</b>	11,027	11,509	22,536	12,743	7,790	20,533	43,069
<b>Columbia</b>	215	256	471	291	196	487	958
<b>Franklin</b>	5,081	4,822	9,903	4,654	2,909	7,563	17,466
<b>Garfield</b>	108	154	262	198	150	348	610
<b>Kittitas</b>	1,745	1,842	3,587	2,059	1,326	3,385	6,972
<b>Walla Walla</b>	3,430	3,515	6,945	3,976	2,403	6,379	13,324
<b>Yakima</b>	19,429	19,503	38,932	19,673	11,622	31,295	70,227
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>42,429</b>	<b>42,980</b>	<b>85,409</b>	<b>45,026</b>	<b>27,354</b>	<b>72,380</b>	<b>157,789</b>
<b>REGION 3</b>							
<b>Island</b>	4,815	5,023	9,838	5,359	3,056	8,415	18,253
<b>San Juan</b>	531	711	1,242	965	507	1,472	2,714
<b>Skagit</b>	6,758	7,324	14,082	8,033	4,954	12,987	27,069
<b>Snohomish</b>	44,556	46,961	91,517	49,545	28,137	77,682	169,199
<b>Whatcom</b>	10,377	11,073	21,450	12,038	7,144	19,182	40,632
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>67,037</b>	<b>71,092</b>	<b>138,129</b>	<b>75,940</b>	<b>43,798</b>	<b>119,738</b>	<b>257,867</b>

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

## 2002 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	Subtotal 0-9	10-14	15-17	Subtotal 10-17	TOTAL
<b>REGION 4</b>							
King	106,275	108,025	214,300	112,287	64,936	177,223	391,523
<b>REGION 5</b>							
Kitsap	15,507	16,791	32,298	18,373	10,882	29,255	61,553
Pierce	50,984	53,040	104,024	56,913	32,645	89,558	193,582
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>66,491</b>	<b>69,831</b>	<b>136,322</b>	<b>75,286</b>	<b>43,527</b>	<b>118,813</b>	<b>255,135</b>
<b>REGION 6</b>							
Clallam	3,288	3,572	6,860	4,326	2,777	7,103	13,963
Clark	27,971	28,333	56,304	29,467	16,522	45,989	102,293
Cowlitz	6,209	6,878	13,087	7,358	4,320	11,678	24,765
Grays Harbor	4,193	4,437	8,630	5,247	3,309	8,556	17,186
Jefferson	1,048	1,343	2,391	1,642	1,044	2,686	5,077
Klickitat	1,217	1,304	2,521	1,607	983	2,590	5,111
Lewis	4,427	4,608	9,035	5,547	3,649	9,196	18,231
Mason	2,641	3,038	5,679	3,552	2,224	5,776	11,455
Pacific	944	1,075	2,019	1,445	926	2,371	4,390
Skamania	624	640	1,264	816	498	1,314	2,578
Thurston	12,943	14,024	26,967	15,644	10,069	25,713	52,680
Wahkiakum	197	210	407	270	192	462	869
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>65,702</b>	<b>69,462</b>	<b>135,164</b>	<b>76,921</b>	<b>46,513</b>	<b>123,434</b>	<b>258,598</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>399,300</b>	<b>415,312</b>	<b>814,612</b>	<b>445,331</b>	<b>262,704</b>	<b>708,035</b>	<b>1,522,647</b>

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002,"

Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Population details may not add due to rounding.

**TABLE 9**  
**2000 CENSUS JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE	ASIAN*	NATIVE** HAWAIIAN & OTHER PAC IS	OTHER***	TWO **** OR MORE RACES
Adams	3,141	20	43	30	3	2,173	203
Asotin	4,884	15	101	26	0	57	158
Benton	34,334	527	363	806	51	4,355	1,923
Chelan	13,997	53	222	124	24	3,603	613
Clallam	11,661	121	1,247	175	21	236	709
Clark	84,380	2,157	854	3,073	452	2,579	5,490
Columbia	866	6	7	6	0	47	41
Cowlitz	21,893	203	455	357	30	827	1,140
Douglas	7,430	46	126	53	9	1,570	368
Ferry	1,308	10	470	4	0	52	107
Franklin	9,047	344	120	208	28	6,339	990
Garfield	578	0	4	7	1	15	17
Grant	16,655	246	307	162	19	5,453	1,092
Grays Harbor	14,180	86	1,183	236	21	596	949
Island	14,883	584	197	790	111	310	1,368
Jefferson	4,427	44	212	66	4	58	327
King	267,188	27,784	4,213	42,816	3,009	14,024	31,612
Kitsap	48,891	2,083	1,265	2,534	594	1,033	5,664
Kittitas	6,176	49	73	69	8	269	220
Klickitat	4,190	28	272	48	14	388	248
Lewis	16,287	119	250	144	40	731	634
Lincoln	2,401	12	52	6	2	23	78
Mason	9,663	87	640	150	58	361	660
Okanogan	7,050	55	1,712	53	12	1,528	536
Pacific	3,762	17	170	145	6	179	221
Pend Oreille	2,788	6	139	25	8	23	95
Pierce	136,114	16,053	3,304	8,622	2,188	5,513	18,775
San Juan	2,464	14	34	31	3	43	106
Skagit	21,592	146	662	383	59	3,091	1,149
Skamania	2,316	9	87	15	6	100	91
Snohomish	136,205	3,018	2,719	9,248	507	4,065	10,377
Spokane	94,866	2,056	1,884	1,719	170	1,126	5,679
Stevens	9,880	53	873	59	23	106	503
Thurston	42,044	1,574	996	2,421	356	1,228	3,908
Wahkiakum	802	8	14	5	1	29	37
Walla Walla	10,683	108	109	124	22	1,884	632
Whatcom	33,574	315	1,788	986	49	1,582	1,953
Whitman	6,450	108	70	296	16	111	314
Yakima	37,870	780	3,980	578	60	23,754	3,729
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,146,920</b>	<b>58,944</b>	<b>31,217</b>	<b>76,600</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>89,461</b>	<b>102,716</b>

Source: Prepared by Office of Financial Management, "State and County Population by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity," revised August 2001, from U.S. Census Bureau 7/11/01 Census 2000 Report for the state of Washington.

\*Asian includes: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, and other Asian or two or more Asian racial categories.

\*\*Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander includes: Native Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or two or more Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander racial categories.

\*\*\*Other: "Some other race" includes all other responses not included in the White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander categories; U.S. Census Bureau reports responses included multiracial, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban).

\*\*\*\*Two or More Races refers to combinations of two or more of the six race categories noted above (White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race); the U.S. Census Bureau has reported 57 possible specified combinations.

**TABLE 10**  
**PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2000**

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 0-17	WHITE	BLACK	AM. INDIAN & ALASKA NATIVE	ASIAN*	NATIVE** HAWAIIAN & OTHER PAC IS	OTHER***	TWO **** OR MORE RACES
Adams	5,613	55.96	0.36	0.77	0.53	0.05	38.71	3.62
Asotin	5,241	93.19	0.29	1.93	0.50	0.00	1.09	3.01
Benton	42,359	81.05	1.24	0.86	1.90	0.12	10.28	4.54
Chelan	18,636	75.11	0.28	1.19	0.67	0.13	19.33	3.29
Clallam	14,170	82.29	0.85	8.80	1.24	0.15	1.67	5.00
Clark	98,985	85.25	2.18	0.86	3.10	0.46	2.61	5.55
Columbia	973	89.00	0.62	0.72	0.62	0.00	4.83	4.21
Cowlitz	24,905	87.91	0.82	1.83	1.43	0.12	3.32	4.58
Douglas	9,602	77.38	0.48	1.31	0.55	0.09	16.35	3.83
Ferry	1,951	67.04	0.51	24.09	0.21	0.00	2.67	5.48
Franklin	17,076	52.98	2.01	0.70	1.22	0.16	37.12	5.80
Garfield	622	92.93	0.00	0.64	1.13	0.16	2.41	2.73
Grant	23,934	69.59	1.03	1.28	0.68	0.08	22.78	4.56
Grays Harbor	17,251	82.20	0.50	6.86	1.37	0.12	3.45	5.50
Island	18,243	81.58	3.20	1.08	4.33	0.61	1.70	7.50
Jefferson	5,138	86.16	0.86	4.13	1.28	0.08	1.13	6.36
King	390,646	68.40	7.11	1.08	10.96	0.77	3.59	8.09
Kitsap	62,064	78.78	3.36	2.04	4.08	0.96	1.66	9.13
Kittitas	6,864	89.98	0.71	1.06	1.01	0.12	3.92	3.21
Klickitat	5,188	80.76	0.54	5.24	0.93	0.27	7.48	4.78
Lewis	18,205	89.46	0.65	1.37	0.79	0.22	4.02	3.48
Lincoln	2,574	93.28	0.47	2.02	0.23	0.08	0.89	3.03
Mason	11,619	83.17	0.75	5.51	1.29	0.50	3.11	5.68
Okanogan	10,946	64.41	0.50	15.64	0.48	0.11	13.96	4.90
Pacific	4,500	83.60	0.38	3.78	3.22	0.13	3.98	4.91
Pend Oreille	3,084	90.40	0.19	4.51	0.81	0.26	0.75	3.08
Pierce	190,569	71.43	8.42	1.73	4.52	1.15	2.89	9.85
San Juan	2,695	91.43	0.52	1.26	1.15	0.11	1.60	3.93
Skagit	27,082	79.73	0.54	2.44	1.41	0.22	11.41	4.24
Skamania	2,624	88.26	0.34	3.32	0.57	0.23	3.81	3.47
Snohomish	166,139	81.98	1.82	1.64	5.57	0.31	2.45	6.25
Spokane	107,500	88.25	1.91	1.75	1.60	0.16	1.05	5.28
Stevens	11,497	85.94	0.46	7.59	0.51	0.20	0.92	4.38
Thurston	52,527	80.04	3.00	1.90	4.61	0.68	2.34	7.44
Wahkiakum	896	89.51	0.89	1.56	0.56	0.11	3.24	4.13
Walla Walla	13,562	78.77	0.80	0.80	0.91	0.16	13.89	4.66
Whatcom	40,247	83.42	0.78	4.44	2.45	0.12	3.93	4.85
Whitman	7,365	87.58	1.47	0.95	4.02	0.22	1.51	4.26
Yakima	70,751	53.53	1.10	5.63	0.82	0.08	33.57	5.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,513,843</b>	<b>75.76</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>6.79</b>

Source: Prepared by Office of Financial Management, "State and County Population by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity," Revised August 2001, from U.S. Census Bureau 7/11/01Census 2000 Report for the state of Washington.

\*Asian includes: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, and other Asian or two or more Asian racial categories.

\*\*Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander includes: Native

Hawaiian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, or two or more Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander racial categories.

\*\*\*Other: "Some other race" includes all other responses not included in the White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander categories; U.S. Census Bureau reports responses included multiracial, interracial, or a Hispanic/Latino group (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban).

\*\*\*\*Two or More Races refers to combinations of two or more of the six race categories noted above (White, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race); the U.S. Census Bureau has reported 57 possible specified combinations.

**TABLE 11**  
**RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2000**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE</b>	<b>RANK BY NUMBER</b>
Adams	2,472	
Asotin	357	
Benton	8,025	10
Chelan	4,639	
Clallam	2,509	
Clark	14,605	5
Columbia	107	
Cowlitz	3,012	
Douglas	2,172	
Ferry	643	
Franklin	8,029	9
Garfield	44	
Grant	7,279	
Grays Harbor	3,071	
Island	3,360	
Jefferson	711	
King	123,458	1
Kitsap	13,173	6
Kittitas	688	
Klickitat	998	
Lewis	1,918	
Lincoln	173	
Mason	1,956	
Okanogan	3,896	
Pacific	738	
Pend Oreille	296	
Pierce	54,455	2
San Juan	231	
Skagit	5,490	
Skamania	308	
Snohomish	29,934	4
Spokane	12,634	7
Stevens	1,617	
Thurston	10,483	8
Wahkiakum	94	
Walla Walla	2,879	
Whatcom	6,673	
Whitman	915	
Yakima	32,881	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>366,923</b>	

Source: Prepared by Office of Financial Management, "State and County Population by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity," Revised August 2001, from U.S. Census Bureau 7/11/01 Census 2000 Report for the state of Washington.

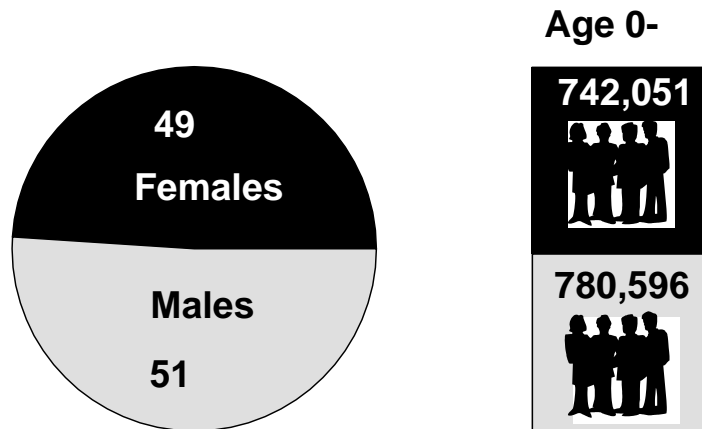


**TABLE 12**  
**RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2000**

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	44.04	3
Asotin	6.82	
Benton	18.94	
Chelan	24.89	9
Clallam	17.71	
Clark	14.76	
Columbia	11.00	
Cowlitz	12.10	
Douglas	22.61	10
Ferry	32.96	5
Franklin	47.01	1
Garfield	7.07	
Grant	30.41	7
Grays Harbor	17.80	
Island	18.42	
Jefferson	13.84	
King	31.60	6
Kitsap	21.23	
Kittitas	10.03	
Klickitat	19.24	
Lewis	10.53	
Lincoln	6.72	
Mason	16.84	
Okanogan	35.59	4
Pacific	16.40	
Pend Oreille	9.60	
Pierce	28.56	8
San Juan	8.57	
Skagit	20.26	
Skamania	11.74	
Snohomish	18.04	
Spokane	11.75	
Stevens	14.06	
Thurston	19.97	
Wahkiakum	10.49	
Walla Walla	21.22	
Whatcom	16.57	
Whitman	12.43	
Yakima	46.47	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24.24</b>	

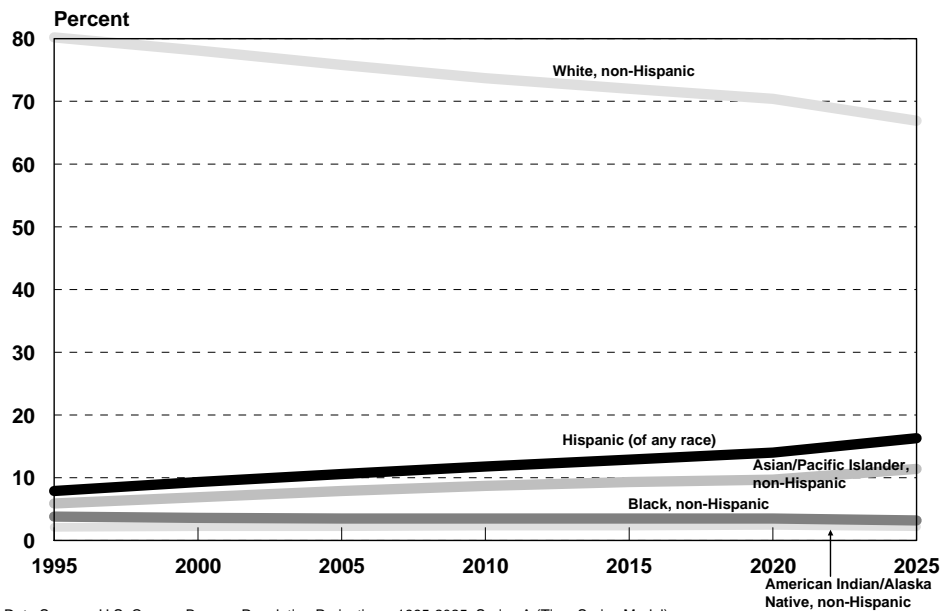
Source: Prepared by Office of Financial Management, "State and County Population by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity," Revised August 2001, from U.S. Census Bureau 7/11/01 Census 2000 Report for the state of Washington.

**Graph 4**  
**JUVENILE POPULATION BY GENDER**  
**2002 Estimate**



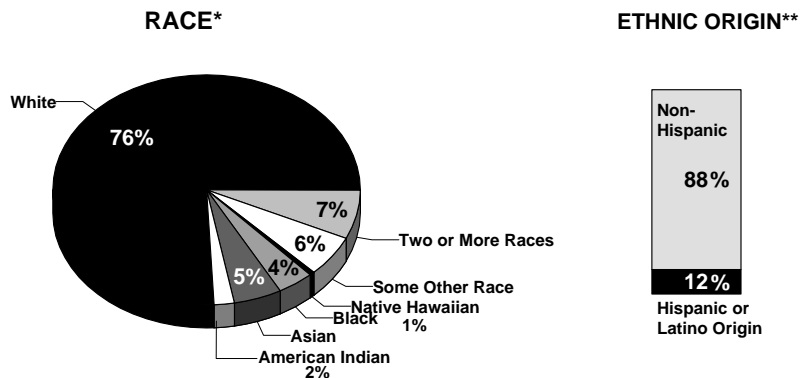
Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

**Graph 5**  
**PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES (Age 0-17)**  
**BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN**  
**(1995-2000 and Projected 2005-2025)**



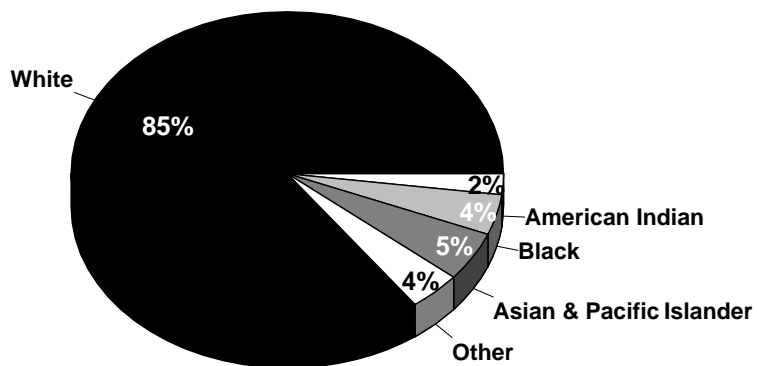
Graph 6

## JUVENILES BY RACE & ETHNICITY 2000 Census



Graph 7

## JUVENILES BY RACE - 1990 Census



**TABLE 13**  
**RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2000**

	White	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Is	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	TOTAL
<b>Census 2000</b>	1,146,920	58,944	31,217	76,600	7,985	89,461	102,716	<b>1,513,843</b>
	<b>75.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

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**TABLE 14**  
**COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS  
 ABOVE THE 2000 STATEWIDE AVERAGE**

**DSHS REGION 1**

<b>Adams</b>	44%
<b>Chelan</b>	25%
<b>Ferry</b>	33%
<b>Grant</b>	30%
<b>Okanogan</b>	36%

**DSHS REGION 4**

<b>King</b>	32%
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**DSHS REGION 2**

<b>Franklin</b>	47%
<b>Yakima</b>	46%

**DSHS REGION 5**

<b>Pierce</b>	29%
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Source: Prepared by Office of Financial Management, "State and County Population by Age, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity," Revised August 2001, from U.S. Census Bureau 7/11/01 Census 2000 Report for the state of Washington.

**TABLE 15**  
**2000 CENSUS JUVENILE POPULATION BY HISPANIC**  
**OR LATINO ORIGIN BY COUNTY**

COUNTY	HISPANIC ORIGIN (OF ANY RACE)	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF HISPANIC ORIGIN	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	3,331	5,613	59.34	2
Asotin	183	5,241	3.49	
Benton	8,045	42,359	18.99	9
Chelan	5,776	18,636	30.99	5
Clallam	853	14,170	6.02	
Clark	6,709	98,985	6.78	
Columbia	111	973	11.41	
Cowlitz	1,901	24,905	7.63	
Douglas	2,949	9,602	30.71	6
Ferry	96	1,951	4.92	
Franklin	10,273	17,076	60.16	1
Garfield	22	622	3.54	
Grant	9,753	23,934	40.75	4
Grays Harbor	1,482	17,251	8.59	
Island	1,075	18,243	5.89	
Jefferson	215	5,138	4.18	
King	31,190	390,646	7.98	
Kitsap	3,735	62,064	6.02	
Kittitas	593	6,864	8.64	
Klickitat	655	5,188	12.63	
Lewis	1,638	18,205	9.00	
Lincoln	92	2,574	3.57	
Mason	893	11,619	7.69	
Okanogan	2,499	10,946	22.83	8
Pacific	496	4,500	11.02	
Pend Oreille	118	3,084	3.83	
Pierce	15,385	190,569	8.07	
San Juan	128	2,695	4.75	
Skagit	4,924	27,082	18.18	10
Skamania	185	2,624	7.05	
Snohomish	10,815	166,139	6.51	
Spokane	4,450	107,500	4.14	
Stevens	336	11,497	2.92	
Thurston	3,629	52,527	6.91	
Wahkiakum	43	896	4.80	
Walla Walla	3,520	13,562	25.95	7
Whatcom	3,467	40,247	8.61	
Whitman	313	7,365	4.25	
Yakima	35,532	70,751	50.22	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>177,410</b>	<b>1,513,843</b>	<b>11.72</b>	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 "Total Population Age 0 to 17, 18 and Over, by Hispanic Origin,"  
Washington State Local Government Areas, July 2001.

**TABLE 16**  
**2000 CENSUS OF AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILE POPULATION\***  
**FOR AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LANDS**  
**IN WASHINGTON STATE**

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	46	44	90	55	28	83	173
Colville	390	488	878	515	303	818	1,696
Hoh	11	9	20	8	6	14	34
Jamestown S'Klallam	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Kalispel	24	17	41	24	11	35	76
Lower Elwah Klallam	18	28	46	35	16	51	97
Lummi	199	246	445	279	139	418	863
Makah	120	117	237	125	70	195	432
Muckleshoot	125	161	286	132	64	196	482
Nisqually	35	25	60	47	43	90	150
Nooksack	43	56	99	54	18	72	171
Port Gamble S'Klallam	52	51	103	72	39	111	214
Port Madison	43	52	95	59	29	88	183
Puyallup	126	149	275	162	78	240	515
Quileute	26	23	49	47	19	66	115
Quinalt	106	116	222	131	68	199	421
Sauk-Suiattle	1	4	5	5	1	6	11
Shoalwater Bay	5	4	9	7	0	7	16
Skokomish	57	57	114	55	37	92	206
Spokane	155	166	321	218	101	319	640
Squaxin Island	27	36	63	45	18	63	126
Stillaguamish	10	7	17	8	4	12	29
Swinomish	70	56	126	61	42	103	229
Tulalip	244	253	497	263	133	396	893
Upper Skagit	26	24	50	15	7	22	72
Yakama Nation	795	867	1,662	902	515	1,417	3,079
Samish TDSA**	16	27	43	30	18	48	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>1,807</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>11,015</b>

\* May include Alaska Natives, age 0-17.

\*\* Tribal Designated Statistical Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Census 2000 Summary File," SF 1, QT-P12C, Sex by Age sort for American Indian and Alaska Native alone race category for American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Lands for Washington State.

**TABLE 16-A**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION**  
**FOR WASHINGTON STATE RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS IN 2000**

AMERICAN INDIAN* AGE 0-17	TOTAL STATEWIDE AGE 0-17 POPULATION	% OF AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS/TRUST LANDS
11,015	1,513,843	0.73%

\* Census 2000 American Indian and Alaska Native Alone race category.

TABLE 17

**2000 CENSUS OF TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION RESIDING ON  
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LANDS  
IN WASHINGTON STATE**

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	72	81	153	89	42	131	284
Colville	532	697	1,229	727	444	1,171	2,400
Hoh	14	11	25	8	6	14	39
Jamestown S'Klallam	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
Kalispel	28	22	50	25	12	37	87
Lower Elwah Klallam	23	38	61	44	18	62	123
Lummi	285	381	666	404	202	606	1,272
Makah	130	131	261	150	83	233	494
Muckleshoot	306	338	644	326	178	504	1,148
Nisqually	50	41	91	70	54	124	215
Nooksack	61	75	136	78	29	107	243
Port Gamble S'Klallam	64	62	126	94	50	144	270
Port Madison	422	505	927	506	314	820	1,747
Puyallup	3,120	3,416	6,536	3,456	1,972	5,428	11,964
Quileute	30	28	58	52	22	74	132
Quinault	124	143	267	167	87	254	521
Sauk-Suiattle	2	6	8	6	2	8	16
Shoalwater Bay	5	6	11	8	1	9	20
Skokomish	71	71	142	67	44	111	253
Spokane	187	201	388	254	120	374	762
Squaxin Island	39	43	82	50	22	72	154
Stillaguamish	10	10	20	13	5	18	38
Swinomish	123	125	248	166	105	271	519
Tulalip	601	730	1,331	842	458	1,300	2,631
Upper Skagit	30	31	61	21	14	35	96
Yakama Nation	3,171	3,377	6,548	3,270	1,971	5,241	11,789
Samish TDSA*	1,468	1,866	3,334	2,362	1,325	3,687	7,021
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,969</b>	<b>12,437</b>	<b>23,406</b>	<b>13,256</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>20,836</b>	<b>44,242</b>

\* Tribal Designated Statistical Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, from the "Census 2000 Summary File 1," SF 1, 100% Data Set, Sex by Age sort, for total population residing on American Indian Reservations and Off-Reservation Trust Lands for Washington State.

TABLE 17-A

**DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION  
FOR WASHINGTON STATE RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS IN 2000**

YOUTH AGE 0-17	TOTAL STATEWIDE AGE 0-17 POPULATION	% OF YOUTH RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS/TRUST LANDS
44,242	1,513,843	2.92%

## PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

**A**cademic failure is often associated with the beginning of delinquency and the escalation of serious offending.

In 2003, according to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were 1,010,642 students enrolled in Washington's public schools. This is an increase of 4,500 students from the prior year, and shows a slight (1.5%) increase over the past five years (from 1999 to 2003). During the last decade, 1994-2003, public school enrollment increased by 8.4 percent. The largest growth in public school enrollment in recent years occurred between 1992 and 1998, when enrollment increased almost fifteen percent, from 865,653 students in 1992, to 993,637 in 1998.

Grades with the highest number of students enrolled in October 2003 are ninth (89,257), tenth (82,476), and eighth (82,303).

In 2002-2003, minority youth represented 27.5 percent of the total Washington public school enrollment. Approximately 8 percent of the students were Asian, 5 percent were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, 3 percent were American Indian, and 72 percent were White. Minority enrollment in Washington's public schools has increased during the past decade, particularly enrollment of Hispanic students.

National statistics for Fall 2000 showed a 39 percent minority student enrollment in public schools, an increase of 3 percent since 1998. This increase was largely due to the growth in the percentage of Hispanic students (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, reported in the Condition of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2000).

According to researchers including J. David Hawkins, Richard Catalano, Bonnie Bernard and others, there is a correlation between school attendance and performance, and risk behaviors including substance abuse, delinquency, sexual activity and association with peers engaging in risk behaviors.

The National Center for Educational Statistics estimates that on an average school day, as many as 15 percent of junior and senior high school students are not in school. For many, this is a pattern that leads to substance abuse, delinquency and dropping out of school.

Dropping out of school can have profound effects on a young person's life. As reported in the Condition of Education 1999 (National Center for Education Statistics, June 1998, Annual Report to Congress), "Students who drop out of school have fewer opportunities to succeed in the workforce or to assume a fully functional place in society at large than those who complete high school."

Programs that help youth stay in school, and programs that help youth re-enter school and complete graduation, have both social and economic



**PUBLIC  
SCHOOL  
ENROLLMENT  
(continued)**

implications. Socially, youth who are attending school are less likely to be involved in substance abuse and delinquency. Economically, youth who complete high school are more likely to be employed than youth who drop out of school.

The Census Bureau reports that earnings of students without a high school diploma average far below the poverty line. High school dropouts experience more unemployment during their work careers than those students who completed high school or college (U.S. Department of Education, 1993). Additionally, those who complete high school are more likely to be employed as young adults (Condition of Education, 1999). When employment rates for recent high school graduates (who were not enrolled in college) were compared to recent school dropouts, it was found that 67 percent of the high school graduates were employed, compared to 45 percent of the school dropouts averaged rate (the Condition of Education, 1999, Annual Report to Congress).

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**SCHOOL  
DROPOUT**

A recent report, *Helping Students to Finish School*, released in December 2003 by Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction, revealed that 66 percent of students in the Class of 2002 graduated in four years after starting high school. The Superintendent of Public Instruction points out that this does not mean that Washington's school dropout rate is 34 percent. Approximately 8 percent of the students that do not graduate in four years after starting high school remain in school. Thus, Washington's high school dropout rate is estimated to be approximately 26 percent.

Washington counties with the highest percentage of school dropouts in 2001-02 include: Pacific, Yakima, Skagit, Grays Harbor, and Chelan counties.

**By Grade  
Level and  
Race/Ethnicity**

School dropout rates and graduation statistics by grade level and race/ethnicity were not available for the school years 1992-93 through 1999-2000. In 2001-02, there was an annual dropout rate of 7.7 percent for all students enrolled in Grades 9-12 during the year. In 1991-92, there was an annual dropout rate of 6.7 percent for all students enrolled. However, data for school year 2001-02 may not be directly comparable with previously reported data, as students receiving an IEP diploma or GED, or whose status is unknown, are additionally considered dropouts in 2001-02.

Dropout rates for minority youth, particularly Black, American Indian, and Hispanic youth in grades 9-12, continue to be considerably higher than for White and Asian students. White students had the lowest dropout rate (6%) while Black students had the highest annual dropout rate (17%) in school year 2001-02.

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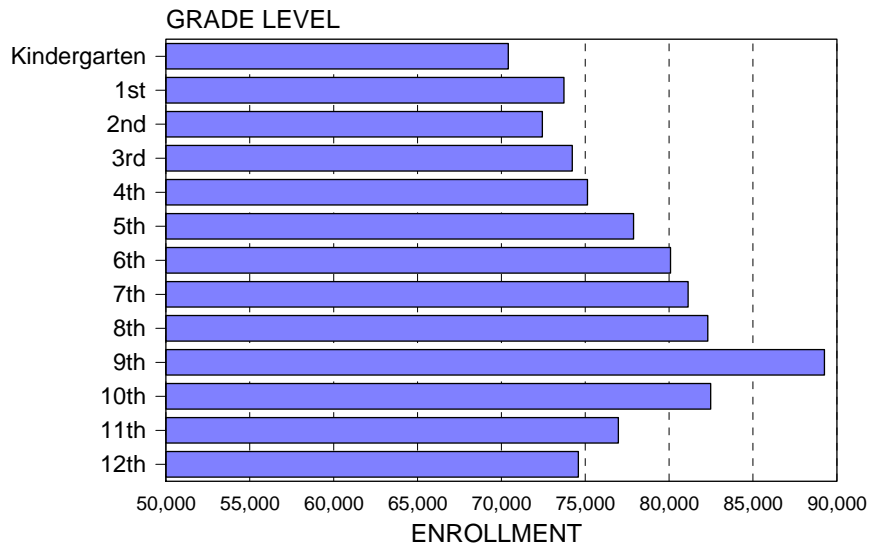
**TABLE 18**  
**PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**  
**OCTOBER 1994 - 2003**

<b>Grade Level</b>	<b>2003 Students</b>	<b>2002 Students</b>	<b>2001 Students</b>	<b>2000 Students</b>	<b>1999 Students</b>	<b>1998 Students</b>	<b>1997 Students</b>	<b>1996 Students</b>	<b>1995 Students</b>	<b>1994 Students</b>
<b>K</b>	70,418	69,592	68,419	68,531	68,638	71,485	72,922	73,577	73,581	71,637
<b>First</b>	73,727	72,584	73,704	73,521	75,934	77,914	77,762	78,077	75,721	73,594
<b>Second</b>	72,440	73,670	73,464	75,430	77,320	77,697	78,135	76,008	73,810	73,187
<b>Third</b>	74,226	74,227	76,614	77,941	77,935	78,730	76,876	74,718	73,888	74,642
<b>Fourth</b>	75,130	77,146	78,610	78,496	79,188	77,495	75,322	74,697	75,186	75,299
<b>Fifth</b>	77,883	79,219	79,487	79,826	77,855	76,006	75,660	75,883	75,599	74,861
<b>Sixth</b>	80,081	80,058	80,951	78,716	76,808	76,265	76,684	76,591	75,313	75,442
<b>Seventh</b>	81,138	81,817	79,769	77,425	76,846	78,101	77,795	76,508	75,875	75,308
<b>Eighth</b>	82,303	79,954	78,013	77,148	77,457	77,463	76,664	76,033	75,052	72,982
<b>Ninth</b>	89,257	87,842	86,503	87,309	86,530	85,270	83,616	81,336	78,514	75,684
<b>Tenth</b>	82,476	80,877	81,723	80,444	80,426	79,325	78,155	75,649	73,402	69,532
<b>Eleventh</b>	76,978	76,759	75,411	74,040	72,977	72,059	70,242	67,840	65,035	61,841
<b>Twelfth</b>	74,585	72,404	69,589	68,560	67,996	65,827	64,731	62,235	59,612	58,150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,010,642</b>	<b>1,006,149</b>	<b>1,002,257</b>	<b>997,387</b>	<b>995,910</b>	<b>993,637</b>	<b>984,564</b>	<b>969,152</b>	<b>950,588</b>	<b>932,159</b>

Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County for October 2003," Annual Report 1809A, 4/29/04. Information provided in the above table has been revised from data listed in GJJAC Annual Reports prior to 1996, to reflect data reported in OSPI 1809A Reports.

Graph 8

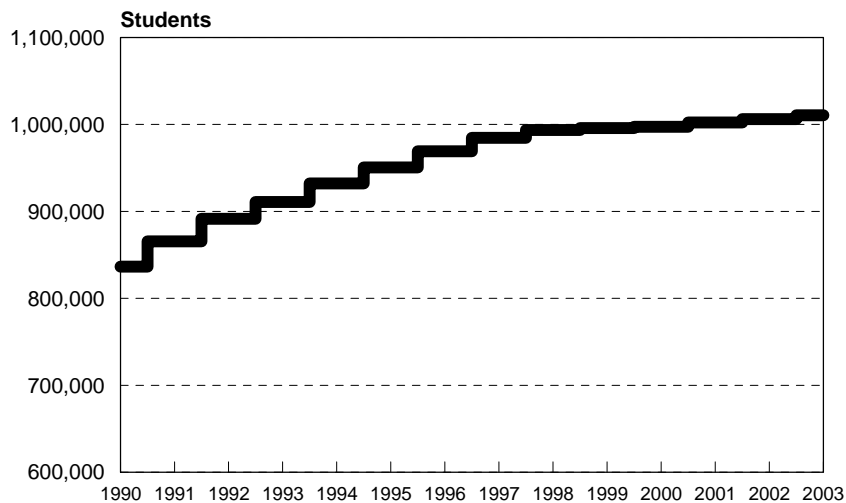
# **WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT** **October 2003**



Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County for October 2003," Annual Report 1809A, 4/29/04.

Graph 9

# **WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT** **1990 - 2003**



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A.

**TABLE 19**  
**HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT STATISTICS BY COUNTY**  
**GRADES 9 THROUGH 12**

COUNTY	* 2001-02 Total Dropouts	Rank By No.	2001-02 Percent Dropouts	Rank By %	**2001-02 Reported Dropouts	2000-01 Reported Dropouts	Rank By No.	2000-01 Percent Dropouts	Rank By %
Adams	65		5.8		12	4		0.4	
Asotin	106		8.7	7	15	98		7.4	5
Benton	534	10	5.6		304	333		3.5	
Chelan	444		10.3	5	207	299		6.8	7
Clallam	151		6.2		55	186		4.9	
Clark	1,599	5	7.8		566	904	6	4.4	
Columbia	8		3.9		3	14		4.9	
Cowlitz	391		7.5		209	316		5.8	
Douglas	157		7.9		96	139		6.8	8
Ferry	17		5.2		8	12		3.5	
Franklin	203		6.3		116	215		6.3	10
Garfield	1		0.6		1	4		2.2	
Grant	338		6.7		190	372	10	7.1	6
Grays Harbor	459		10.5	4	195	204		4.5	
Island	278		8.6	9	226	239		7.5	4
Jefferson	50		4.0		22	24		1.9	
King	6,826	1	8.7	8	2,902	3,003	1	3.9	
Kitsap	836	7	6.2		551	520	8	3.8	
Kittitas	90		5.6		54	80		5.0	
Klickitat	98		8.2	10	46	99		7.6	3
Lewis	305		7.2		129	169		3.7	
Lincoln	12		1.8		3	20		2.7	
Mason	211		7.6		82	169		6.1	
Okanogan	211		9.6	6	68	132		5.6	
Pacific	219		17.1	1	24	43		3.5	
Pend Oreille	39		6.3		17	18		3.0	
Pierce	2,597	2	7.0		1,511	2,304	2	6.1	
San Juan	33		5.5		26	24		4.2	
Skagit	648	9	10.8	3	337	864	7	12.8	1
Skamania	11		2.6		6	9		3.0	
Snohomish	2,536	3	7.8		1,090	1,481	3	4.6	
Spokane	1,146	6	5.3		581	1,297	4	5.4	
Stevens	106		5.2		48	64		2.9	
Thurston	813	8	6.8		234	471	9	3.5	
Wahkiakum	10		5.8		6	7		3.6	
Walla Walla	206		6.8		142	226		7.9	2
Whatcom	441		5.3		239	348		4.2	
Whitman	47		3.1		16	42		2.6	
Yakima	1,678	4	11.9	2	719	1,058	5	6.8	9
<b>STATE TOTAL</b>	<b>23,920</b>		<b>7.7</b>		<b>11,056</b>	<b>15,811</b>		<b>5.0</b>	

Source: "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2001-02, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, June 2003, based on the total enrollment minus transfers (P-210), Appendix D.

\* Students receiving an IEP diploma or a GED, or whose status is "unknown" are also considered dropouts in 2001-02, according to federal definitions required by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, and are **included in the Total Dropouts number** by OSPI. Additionally, totals for institutions and self-governing schools are included in the state and county totals for 2001-02. As a result, dropout statistics for 2001-02 may not be directly comparable with previously reported data.

\*\* These data exclude those students receiving an IEP diploma or GED, or whose status is unknown, and are shown to provide a closer comparison to the 2000-01 reported dropout numbers.

**TABLE 20**  
**HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES BY GRADE LEVEL**  
**AND ANNUAL DROPOUT RATES FROM 1982 - 2001**

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	ANNUAL** DROPOUT RATE
2001-02*	6.61	6.73	7.69	10.14	7.71
2000-01	4.56	4.12	4.54	6.88	4.96
1999-00	-----Data not available-----				5.57
1998-99	-----Data not available-----				3.90
1997-98	-----Data not available-----				4.14
1996-97	-----Data not available-----				4.16
1995-96	-----Data not available-----				4.22
1994-95	-----Data not available-----				4.49
1993-94	-----Data not available-----				4.05
1992-93	-----Data not available-----				NA
1991-92	5.98	6.63	6.77	7.50	6.67
1990-91	5.57	6.41	6.72	6.85	6.36
1989-90	5.09	6.21	6.84	7.23	6.31
1988-89	5.12	6.36	6.71	7.24	6.36
1987-88	4.89	6.34	6.27	7.28	6.20
1986-87	5.61	6.83	6.55	6.77	6.44
1985-86	5.27	6.60	6.61	6.27	6.17
1984-85	4.98	6.68	7.02	6.69	6.29
1983-84	4.66	6.31	6.46	6.10	5.84
1982-83	5.11	6.51	7.01	6.43	6.26

Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools" Final Reports for School Years 2000-01 (August 2002), and 2001-02 (June 2003), based on the total enrollment (P-210) minus transfers (Appendix D).

All other data were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts," annual reports published by OSPI.

\* Note: 2001-02 data may not be directly comparable with previously reported data as students receiving an IEP diploma or GED, or whose status is unknown, are additionally considered dropouts in 2001-02.

\*\* Previous GJJAC annual juvenile justice reports provided the **Average Per Grade** for school years 1982-83 through 1991-92; this year's report shows the Annual Dropout Rate.

Data for school years 1992-93 through 1999-00 by grade level is not available from OSPI.

**TABLE 21**  
**GRADES 9-12 DROPOUT STATISTICS BY RACE/ETHNICITY**  
**STATEWIDE SUMMARY**

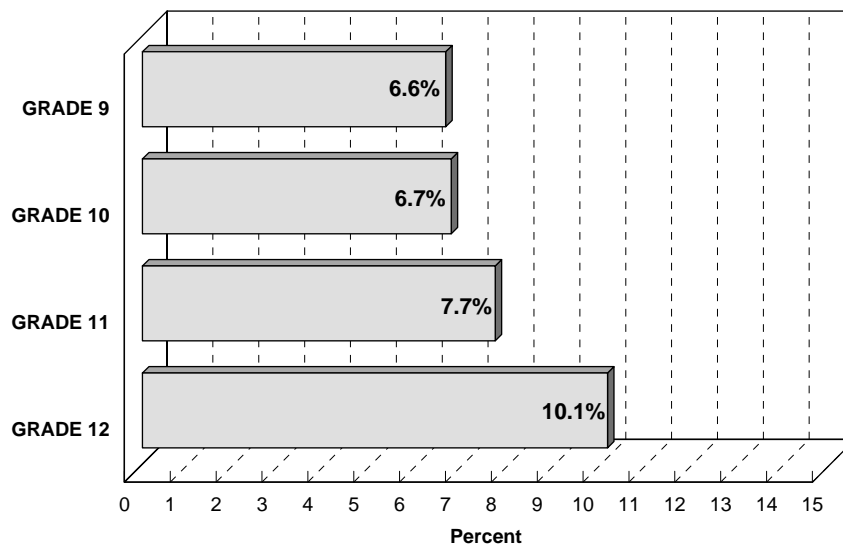
<b><u>SCHOOL YEAR 2001-2002 *</u></b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>DROPOUT</b>
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
	<b>DROPOUTS</b>	<b>(minus transfers)</b>	<b>2001-02</b>
Asian	1,665	24,349	6.84
Black	2,660	15,576	17.08
Hispanic	3,444	27,607	12.48
American Indian	1,273	8,102	15.71
White	14,870	234,654	6.34
Unknown	8	95	8.42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,920</b>	<b>310,383</b>	<b>7.71</b>
<b><u>SCHOOL YEAR 2000-2001</u></b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>DROPOUT</b>
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	<b>DROPOUTS</b>	<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
		<b>(minus transfers)</b>	<b>2000-01</b>
Asian	906	23,804	3.81
Black	1,067	14,737	7.24
Hispanic	2,277	27,670	8.23
American Indian	911	8,899	10.24
White	10,640	243,360	4.37
Unknown	10	161	6.21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,811</b>	<b>318,631</b>	<b>4.96</b>
<b><u>SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992</u></b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>DROPOUT</b>
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	<b>DROPOUTS</b>	<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
			<b>1991-92</b>
Asian	581	15,452	3.76
Black	1,270	9,310	13.64
Hispanic	1,446	12,254	11.80
American Indian	799	5,765	13.86
White	12,143	193,668	6.27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>236,449</b>	<b>6.87</b>
<b><u>SCHOOL YEAR 1990-1991</u></b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>GRADES 9-12</b>	<b>DROPOUT</b>
<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	<b>DROPOUTS</b>	<b>ENROLLMENT</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
			<b>1990-91</b>
Asian	569	14,700	3.87
Black	1,193	8,771	13.60
Hispanic	1,345	10,608	12.68
American Indian	737	5,444	13.54
White	11,009	187,589	5.87
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,853</b>	<b>227,112</b>	<b>6.54</b>

Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts and Schools," Final Reports, School Years 2000-01 (August 2002), and 2001-02 (June 2003), based on the total enrollment minus transfers (P-210). Data for school years 1990-91 and 1991-92 were taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts," annual reports published by OSPI.

Dropout data for school years 1992-93 through 1999-00 by race/ethnicity are not available from OSPI.

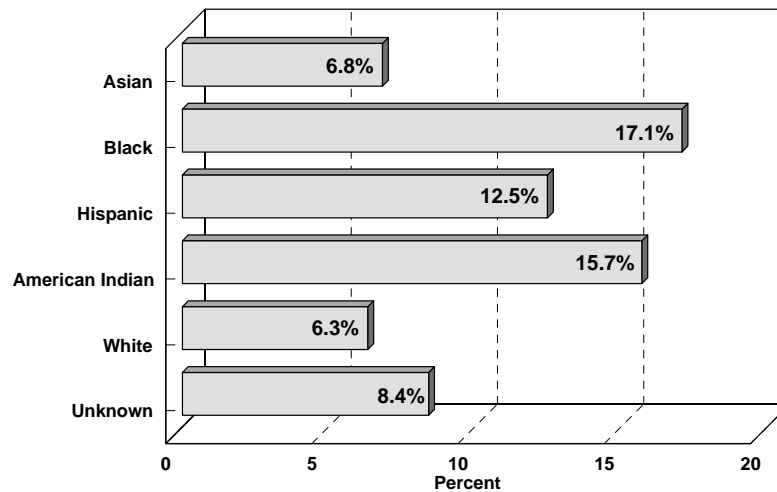
\* Note: 2001-02 data may not be directly comparable with previously reported data as students receiving an IEP diploma or GED, or whose status is unknown, are additionally considered dropouts in 2001-02.

Graph 10  
HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 2001 - 2002



The annual high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 2001-2002 is 7.71%.  
Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2001-02, June 2003, based on the total enrollment (P-210) minus transfers (Appendix D).

Graph 11  
GRADES 9-12 DROPOUT PERCENTAGE  
BY RACE/ETHNICITY  
For School Year 2001-2002



Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2001-02, June 2003, based on the total enrollment minus transfers (P-210).

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

Washington State has higher unemployment rates than the nation as a whole. Throughout 2003, Washington's unemployment rate was above the national rate. In Washington State, approximately 21 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years) seeking employment were unemployed in 2002. This represents a slight increase (5%) from the year 2001 youth unemployment rate of 19.8 percent, and is the highest approximate youth unemployment rate for our state in the past 10 years. The juvenile unemployment rate in Washington has fluctuated between 1990 and 2002, from the high of 20.7 percent in 2002 to a low of 12.9 percent in 1990.

Youth unemployment within the U.S. has declined since the mid-1980s, consistent with joblessness among young people age 20 to 24, with long-term lows reported. Unemployment rates nationally among the 16 to 19 year old population group fell from over 20 percent in 1991, to 14 percent in 1999 (Source: Improving Career Outcomes for Youth: Lessons from the U.S. and OECD Experience, The Urban Institute, July 2000).

Another study by the Urban Institute, November 2000 (Policy Brief, Robert Lermen), found that "over 40 percent of the nation's 16 to 17 year-old high school students held jobs during the school year; about 25 percent of those holding jobs worked 20 hours or more per week." Additionally, the proportion of youth neither enrolled in school nor working declined from 1991 to 1998, and has since stabilized. Most of the decline in the proportion of youth neither enrolled nor worked occurred among young women (from 13 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 2001 and 2002). (Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2003, Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

Unemployment figures for youth are difficult to calculate since youth are not a stable part of the labor force. The data for juvenile employment are calculated by using the most recent household survey figures and the 2000 Census. Nationally, 14.7 percent of youth seeking employment (16 to 19 years old) were unemployed in 2001.

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**TABLE 22**  
**JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**16-19 YEAR OLDS**  
**1990 - 2002**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE NUMBER</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE RATE</b>
2002	39,000	20.7%
2001	37,000	19.8%
2000	36,000	18.6%
1999	35,000	18.1%
1998	29,000	16.0%
1997	28,000	15.8%
1996	29,000	17.2%
1995	31,000	19.5%
1994	24,000	15.9%
1993	20,000	14.7%
1992	20,000	15.2%
1991	28,000	20.0%
1990	20,000	12.9%

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment Security, October 2003; from the "Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic origin, 2002 Annual Averages," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## YOUTH LIVING IN POVERTY

Children and youth living in poverty is widely recognized as an indicator of well being. Poverty is closely linked to inadequate prenatal care, low birth weight, low academic achievement, risky behavior, and emotional problems. According to the 2002 *The State of Washington's Children Report*, "...17.5 percent of Washington's children were living below the official poverty level. Another quarter million (approximately 17 percent) were above the poverty level, but without adequate income." The 2002 Report also found that "a startling number of Washington families are working, but still living in poverty...73 percent of Washington's families living in poverty are headed by working adults."

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) indicates that Washington residents living below the poverty level has increased from 10.9 percent in 1999 to 13.1 percent in 2002.

Washington's TANF (formerly Aid to Families with Dependent Children) caseload has decreased in recent years. In 1998 there were 207,557 families receiving TANF assistance, whereas in 2002 133,882 families received TANF. The reduction in families receiving TANF can be attributed to changes in the welfare law that moved parents into the workforce. Many of these parents are now without support for childcare, health insurance, and transportation.

An indicator of children living in poverty is the National School Lunch Program. Washington's youth participating in the program increased from 474,137 in 2001 to 489,697 in 2002.

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**TABLE 23**  
**STATEWIDE TANF (AFDC) RECIPIENTS\***  
**1993 - 2002**

<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Change</b>
										<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>1993-2002</b>
133,882	142,241	149,358	166,952	207,557	246,202	271,275	282,659	291,600	323,371	-6%	-59%

Source: Research and Data Analysis, DSHS (based on the Average Monthly TANF Persons); based on the calendar year.

\* Effective August 1997, AFDC became "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families" (TANF).

**TABLE 24**  
**2002 - PERCENTAGE OF TANF RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY\***

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	2002 Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on TANF	2002 Rank By % of Population	Difference 1998-2002 % of County Population	1998 % of County Population on TANF
Adams	624		3.76	6	-0.01	3.77
Asotin	573		2.77	13	-4.19	6.96
Benton	3,299	10	2.23	21	-1.67	3.90
Chelan	1,508		2.23	22	-0.90	3.13
Clallam	1,406		2.17	24	-1.33	3.50
Clark	8,915	5	2.45	18	-1.38	3.83
Columbia	49		1.20	34	-2.75	3.95
Cowlitz	3,384	9	3.58	7	-2.91	6.49
Douglas	523		1.58	29	-1.31	2.89
Ferry	276		3.79	4	-2.98	6.77
Franklin	2,235		4.36	2	-2.95	7.31
Garfield	24		1.00	35	-0.63	1.63
Grant	2,880		3.77	5	-1.63	5.40
Grays Harbor	2,421		3.54	8	-2.80	6.34
Island	547		0.75	37	-0.95	1.70
Jefferson	397		1.49	30	-1.59	3.08
King	30,794	1	1.74	28	-0.95	2.69
Kitsap	3,460	8	1.47	31	-1.68	3.15
Kittitas	421		1.21	33	-0.72	1.93
Klickitat	653		3.38	10	-2.26	5.64
Lewis	2,408		3.43	9	-1.97	5.40
Lincoln	179		1.76	27	-0.78	2.54
Mason	1,470		2.95	12	-2.31	5.26
Okanogan	1,034		2.60	16	-2.69	5.29
Pacific	508		2.42	19	-1.94	4.36
Pend Oreille	479		4.06	3	-5.47	9.53
Pierce	19,868	2	2.74	14	-1.89	4.63
San Juan	43		0.30	39	-0.83	1.13
Skagit	2,471		2.35	20	-0.68	3.03
Skamania	247		2.49	17	-0.74	3.23
Snohomish	8,627	6	1.37	32	-0.84	2.21
Spokane	11,338	3	2.66	15	-1.90	4.56
Stevens	1,326		3.28	11	-2.23	5.51
Thurston	3,969	7	1.87	25	-1.55	3.42
Wahkiakum	24		0.63	38	-1.78	2.41
Walla Walla	1,233		2.23	23	-1.31	3.54
Whatcom	3,077		1.79	26	-1.18	2.97
Whitman	393		0.97	36	-0.92	1.89
Yakima	10,799	4	4.80	1	-2.41	7.21
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>133,882</b>		<b>2.22</b>		<b>-1.43</b>	<b>3.65</b>

\* Effective August 1997, AFDC became "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families" (TANF).

These data were obtained from Research and Data Analysis (RDA), DSHS, September 2003.

2002 county population data source: "Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2002," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2002.

## ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH

***The state's teen (15-17) pregnancy rate decreased nine percent from 2000, and 28 percent since 1997.***

In 2002, Washington teens, 17 years of age and younger, had 4,157 pregnancies (live births, abortions and fetal deaths). Washington had a rate of 31 births per 1,000 females 17 years of age and younger in 2002. This was a record low in the state, and lower than the national rate. The rate of adolescent pregnancy has shown a steady and significant decline in recent years. The adolescent pregnancy rate in 1998 was 42.6 per 1000 females ages 15 through 17.

Children who have children put both generations at risk. Teenage mothers typically have less education and work experience than their peers who did not bear a child. They are more likely to need public assistance to support their child(ren). According to Washington State's Department of Health, "Compared to their peers who have children later, teen parents are:

- More likely to have children born at a low birth-weight, and who suffer from poor health and development.
- More likely to have low family incomes, live in poverty and receive public assistance.
- Less likely to fulfill their educational and economic goals.
- At increased risk of substance abuse, intimate partner violence, maternal depression and divorce or separation."

Further, according to the Florida State University Prevention and Early Intervention Center, Teen Parent Child Care Quality Improvement Project, Fact Sheet, (2001), "The prevalence of child abuse among children born to adolescent mothers is greater than in the general population...Children born to mothers age 15 and younger are two times more likely to become an indicated case of child abuse/neglect in the first five years of their lives than are children born to mothers ages 20-21."

The same fact sheet identifies a host of problems often faced by children born to teenage mothers. These problems include:

- Developmental delays
- Behavioral problems in school
- School dropout
- Incarceration (boys born to teenage mothers are three times more likely to be incarcerated than those born to adult mothers)
- Daughters are more likely to become teen parents.

Programs that appear to make a difference in reducing teenage pregnancy include: early childhood education, nurse home-visiting, school-based curricula, abstinence and contraceptive programs, and activities that enhance life options for adolescent girls.

**ADOLESCENT  
PREGNANCY  
AND  
CHILDBIRTH  
(continued)**

Nationally, as in Washington State, there has been a decrease in adolescent births. Teen birth rates have declined in each of the major racial and ethnic groups, since 1991. The decline is likely due to a reduction in sexual activity and the use of more effective contraception (Alan Guttmacher Institute). Sexual activity by adolescents appears to be influenced by peers who are sexually active, reproductive education, family values, parents' educational level, socio-economic status, and child abuse.

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**TABLE 25**  
**ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY\* BY COUNTY IN 2002**

County	Under age 15 only	15-17 years only	18-19 years only	2002 Population Females 15-17	Rate per 1,000 15-17
Adams	0	29	40	450	64.4
Asotin	0	16	33	507	31.6
Benton	9	119	231	3,785	31.4
Chelan	2	54	84	1,561	34.6
Clallam	1	39	80	1,327	29.4
Clark	5	190	424	7,995	23.8
Columbia	0	1	4	93	10.8
Cowlitz	6	70	162	2,095	33.4
Douglas	1	30	37	841	35.7
Ferry	0	8	6	200	40.0
Franklin	3	84	148	1,361	61.7
Garfield	0	0	1	69	0.0
Grant	5	116	171	1,986	58.4
Grays Harbor	3	79	108	1,610	49.1
Island	2	41	104	1,450	28.3
Jefferson	1	11	21	500	22.0
King	57	837	1,685	31,839	26.3
Kitsap	3	138	310	5,290	26.1
Kittitas	0	14	44	630	22.2
Klickitat	1	7	29	468	15.0
Lewis	3	56	118	1,687	33.2
Lincoln	0	2	8	260	7.7
Mason	1	52	65	1,112	46.8
Okanogan	0	29	69	1,009	28.7
Pacific	0	12	25	417	28.8
Pend Oreille	0	7	22	319	21.9
Pierce	29	532	1,297	16,117	33.0
San Juan	0	2	8	236	8.5
Skagit	3	78	135	2,411	32.4
Skamania	0	3	8	249	12.0
Snohomish	17	389	779	13,805	28.2
Spokane	12	259	593	9,370	27.6
Stevens	1	27	46	1,151	23.5
Thurston	2	128	269	4,827	26.5
Wahkiakum	0	1	1	95	10.5
Walla Walla	2	42	65	1,212	34.7
Whatcom	8	94	157	3,543	26.5
Whitman	0	9	38	657	13.7
Yakima	24	351	508	5,664	62.0
<b>State Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>7,933</b>	<b>128,193</b>	<b>30.9</b>

\* Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Source: Department of Health, "Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics," Center for Health Statistics; Table 01-16, "Total Pregnancies by Women's Age and County of Residence, 2002," Sept. 2003.

Population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County

Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2002," November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Population details may not add due to rounding (-5).

**TABLE 25-A**  
**ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY BY COUNTY IN 2002\***

County	2002 Preg. <15	2002 Female Population 15-17	2002 Preg. 15-17	2002 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2001 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2000 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	1999 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	1998 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	Difference 1998-2002 15-17 Preg/1000
Adams	0	450	29	64.4	57.6	58.4	49.8	64.7	-0.4
Asotin	0	507	16	31.6	33.3	39.5	39.9	39.8	-20.7
Benton	9	3,785	119	31.4	34.6	34.7	41.0	37.7	-16.6
Chelan	2	1,561	54	34.6	33.4	45.4	33.0	52.2	-33.7
Clallam	1	1,327	39	29.4	33.9	25.0	34.2	48.1	-38.9
Clark	5	7,995	190	23.8	24.4	32.2	33.9	37.6	-36.8
Columbia	0	93	1	10.8	10.6	32.3	9.8	9.7	10.9
Cowlitz	6	2,095	70	33.4	32.5	39.6	37.9	42.4	-21.2
Douglas	1	841	30	35.7	32.3	30.2	29.9	41.0	-13.0
Ferry	0	200	8	40.0	34.8	15.0	43.3	33.5	19.4
Franklin	3	1,361	84	61.7	61.2	62.0	78.5	78.6	-21.5
Garfield	0	69	0	0.0	0.0	14.5	35.3	35.3	-100.0
Grant	5	1,986	116	58.4	45.0	55.6	60.5	49.2	18.7
Grays Harbor	3	1,610	79	49.1	37.0	52.3	46.8	57.4	-14.5
Island	2	1,450	41	28.3	27.0	36.5	27.4	43.8	-35.4
Jefferson	1	500	11	22.0	39.9	42.1	34.8	38.7	-43.2
King	57	31,839	837	26.3	29.3	30.7	35.0	38.7	-32.1
Kitsap	3	5,290	138	26.1	29.5	27.1	32.3	35.3	-26.1
Kittitas	0	630	14	22.2	22.6	23.0	11.9	34.7	-36.0
Klickitat	1	468	7	15.0	40.3	42.8	34.8	31.1	-51.9
Lewis	3	1,687	56	33.2	32.8	39.9	50.8	38.7	-14.2
Lincoln	0	260	2	7.7	30.7	30.7	26.4	30.1	-74.4
Mason	1	1,112	52	46.8	35.0	48.7	40.9	52.7	-11.3
Okanogan	0	1,009	29	28.7	42.5	39.7	59.5	53.6	-46.4
Pacific	0	417	12	28.8	31.0	38.1	35.0	37.1	-22.4
Pend Oreille	0	319	7	21.9	21.8	31.3	50.2	49.5	-55.7
Pierce	29	16,117	532	33.0	38.1	45.4	47.3	50.4	-34.5
San Juan	0	236	2	8.5	17.0	34.8	28.2	20.2	-58.0
Skagit	3	2,411	78	32.4	42.1	37.6	50.7	54.2	-40.3
Skamania	0	249	3	12.0	28.0	12.0	39.8	39.5	-69.5
Snohomish	17	13,805	389	28.2	31.2	30.9	34.9	40.6	-30.6
Spokane	12	9,370	259	27.6	30.5	30.9	33.0	34.1	-18.9
Stevens	1	1,151	27	23.5	17.3	23.5	20.4	24.0	-2.3
Thurston	2	4,827	128	26.5	28.8	30.7	33.5	41.9	-36.7
Wahkiakum	0	95	1	10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	40.8	-74.2
Walla Walla	2	1,212	42	34.7	47.8	47.0	49.2	50.1	-30.8
Whatcom	8	3,543	94	26.5	21.3	32.5	31.6	34.4	-22.9
Whitman	0	657	9	13.7	9.1	16.5	12.0	10.3	33.0
Yakima	24	5,664	351	62.0	57.2	66.9	77.1	73.7	-15.9
<b>State Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>128,193</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>-27.6</b>

\* Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Source: Department of Health, "Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics," Center for Health Statistics;

Table 01-16, "Total Pregnancies by Woman's Age and County of Residence, 2002," Sept. 2003.

Population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2002," November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Population details may not add due to rounding (-5).

## YOUTH SUICIDE

**A** ccording to Washington's Department of Health, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our state's young people 15-19 years old.

The number of suicides by youth in Washington varies significantly from year to year. In 2002, there were 26 suicides by youth age 0-17 years. This is a sizeable increase from 2001, when there were 17 suicides by youth. During the ten years 1993-2002, the number of Washington youth committing suicide has fluctuated, with a high of 41 youth suicide deaths in 1994, to a low of 17 in 2001. The average number of youth deaths due to suicide for the ten-year period is 26.

The Washington Department of Health, Child Death Review Program Progress Report 2001 reports that of the 21 youth suicides reviewed by local county child death review teams in 1999, the most frequently used method for suicide was firearms (10) followed by asphyxia due to hanging (7).

According to Washington's Department of Health, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our state's young people 15-19 years old. In the most recent survey of adolescent behavior conducted by Washington's Department of Health, one-fifth of Washington's students in grades 9 through 12 reported that they had seriously considered suicide. Of these, 80 percent had made a suicide plan, 40 percent had made a suicide attempt, and 20 percent had made an attempt that required medical attention.

Since 1990, Washington's adolescent suicide rate has exceeded the national average. Washington has the 16th highest rate of teen suicides in the United States (Washington Department of Health, 2000). In 1999, the most recent year for which comparative rates are available, the national adolescent suicide rate was 10.7 (per 100,000), compared with Washington's rate of 14.2 (per 100,000).

In 1994, the Washington State Legislature directed the Department of Health to develop a youth suicide prevention plan. The Department has developed a three-tiered prevention approach: a public education program, "Gatekeeper" training (provides training to adult front-line caregivers to recognize risk factors, screen youth, communicate and make referrals) and crisis service enhancements. Washington's Suicide Prevention Plan is considered a national model of state sponsored suicide prevention programs.

Attempted suicide is a risk factor for future completed suicide, and a potential indicator of other health problems. Many adolescents who have committed suicide or attempted suicide have been in contact with the juvenile justice system (or law enforcement). Incarcerated youth are at an extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).



**RACE AND ETHNICITY**

The National Center for Policy Analysis, 2001, reports that, “Young white males are more likely to kill themselves than blacks—though the rate for black males has risen sharply since 1980. The highest rate of all is among young Native American males.”

**GENDER**

According to the Centers for Disease Control, Fact Book 2000/2001, boys are more likely to succeed when they try to commit suicide, and constitute a higher percentage of suicides than girls. This holds true in Washington with boys constituting 65 percent of the youth suicides and girls constituting 35 percent in 2002.

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**TABLE 26**  
**JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE**  
**BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, AGE 0-17 YEARS**  
**FROM 1993 - 2002**

COUNTY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Adams										
Asotin		2								
Benton	2	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	
Chelan										
Clallam		2	1					1		1
Clark		3	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	1
Columbia										
Cowlitz		1			2	1	2	3		
Douglas		1								
Ferry		1								
Franklin						1				
Garfield										
Grant				1			1			
Grays Harbor						1	1			
Island	1		1			1	1			1
Jefferson										
King	5	8	5	6	5	1	5	5	3	6
Kitsap		2	1	2	1	1	1		1	1
Kittitas		1				1				
Klickitat										
Lewis						2				
Lincoln				1						
Mason					1					
Okanogan	1				1				2	1
Pacific				1		1	1			1
Pend Orielle										
Pierce	5	7	1	4	8	3	6	3	3	4
San Juan	1		1							
Skagit		1			1			2		1
Skamania										2
Snohomish	4		1	1	1		2	2	3	1
Spokane	3	6	3	2	4	1	2	3		2
Stevens								1		2
Thurston	1	2	4	1	1	3		1	1	1
Wahkiakum										
Walla Walla		1					2			
Whatcom				3				1		
Whitman										
Yakima	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, November 2003,  
 "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington, 2002, Age 0-17."

**TABLE 27**  
**JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE**  
**BY GENDER AND COUNTY, AGE 0-17 YEARS**  
**FROM 1998 - 2002**

COUNTY	2002			2001			2000			1999			1998			TOTAL
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	1998-2002
<b>Benton</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
<b>Clallam</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Clark</b>	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	9
<b>Cowlitz</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	6
<b>Franklin</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Grant</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
<b>Island</b>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3
<b>King</b>	1	5	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	0	5	5	0	1	1	20
<b>Kitsap</b>	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
<b>Kittitas</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Lewis</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
<b>Okanogan</b>	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Pacific</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
<b>Pierce</b>	1	3	4	2	1	3	0	3	3	2	4	6	1	2	3	19
<b>Skagit</b>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Skamania</b>	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Snohomish</b>	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	8
<b>Spokane</b>	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	1	1	8
<b>Stevens</b>	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Thurston</b>	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
<b>Walla Walla</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Whatcom</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Yakima</b>	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	9	17	26	5	12	17	6	23	29	4	23	27	3	18	21	120

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, November 2003.

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Substance abuse by juveniles, particularly middle school age students, is linked to juvenile violence and delinquency (*Washington Kids Count*, May 2002). According to Hawkins and Catalano,<sup>1</sup> the risk factors for substance abuse are the same risk factors as those of juvenile violence and delinquency. Hawkins, Catalano and Miller indicate that the more risk factors a child or youth experiences, the more likely the child/youth will experience substance abuse and related problems in adolescence or young adulthood. Conversely, protective factors balance and buffer risk factors. Key risk and protective factors are characterized in six domains:

- Individual (biological and psychological dispositions, attitudes, values, knowledge, skills, problem behaviors)
- Family (function, management, bonding)
- Peer (norms, activities)
- School (bonding, climate, policy, performance)
- Community (bonding, expectations, resources, cultural awareness, attitudes, services)
- Society (norms, policy/sanctions, resources, awareness/ mobilization)

Substance abuse is linked to risk factors in all six domains. Youth who engage in substance abuse often demonstrate problem behaviors in family, school and community, including school failure and juvenile delinquency. These youth often associate with peers engaged in risk behaviors, and experience families with high tolerance for substance abuse and problem behavior.

According to *Washington Kids Count*, May 2002, 20 to 40 percent of Washington's middle school and high school students self-report involvement with substance use. The Washington State Department of Health (*The Health of Washington State*) reports that marijuana use among youth increased between 1992 and 1998, and then leveled off in 1999.<sup>2</sup>

According to the *Tobacco, Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State* 2003 Report from the Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse (DASA), Department of Social & Health Services, the **use of alcohol** in the past 30 days by Washington State 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders is declining, consistent with national trends.<sup>3</sup> While the report also summarizes that recent binge drinking by Washington State 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders is also declining, it was found that 27 percent of Washington seniors (12<sup>th</sup> graders) have engaged in recent binge drinking, which is defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past

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<sup>1</sup> Hawkins, J.D. and R.F. Catalano, *Risk-Focused Prevention: Using the Social Development Strategy*, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Washington State Department of Health, *The Health of Washington State*, "Alcohol and Drug Disorders Summary," July 2002 (updated 07/25/02).

<sup>3</sup> Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors.

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE (continued)

***The summary report emphasizes a grave concern regarding the increase in the use of MDMA (Ecstasy) and steroid usage rates among youth—***

two weeks (2002 Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors data). The report summarizes, “heavy drinking among youth has been linked to motor vehicle crashes and deaths, physical fights, property destruction, poor school and employment performance, and involvement with law enforcement and the legal system.”

In a summary providing information on **emerging drug trends** from the State Department of Social & Health Services, it was reported that “there has been a significant shift from alcohol to marijuana as the primary drug of abuse among adolescents entering treatment.” The DASA 2003 Report<sup>4</sup> summarizes, that “both nationally and in Washington State, after almost a decade of increases, marijuana use among 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> graders appears to have peaked, and may be beginning to decline.” Approximately 27 percent of Washington high school seniors (12<sup>th</sup> graders) reported having used marijuana in the past 30 days, according to findings from the OSPI 2002 “*State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors*.”

A summary of “America’s Drug Abuse Profile” from the 2001 *Annual Report on the National Drug Control Strategy*<sup>5</sup> reports a downward trend in the use of illicit drugs for youth age 12-17 years (from 11.4 percent in 1997 to 9.0 percent in 1999). It was found that marijuana is the major illicit drug used by youth ages 12-17. The summary report emphasizes a grave concern regarding the increase in the use of MDMA (Ecstasy) and steroid usage rates among youth—“past-year use of ecstasy by 8<sup>th</sup> graders increased 82 percent between 1999 and 2000.” In Washington State, it was found that 2 percent of 8<sup>th</sup> graders, three percent of 10<sup>th</sup> graders, and 4 percent of 12 graders reported having used MDMA/ Ecstasy in the past 30 days.<sup>6</sup>

In 2002, there were 8,070 **drug and alcohol arrests**, for an arrest rate of 11.4 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in Washington State. This rate is a decrease from 2001, when the arrest rate for the same age group was 12.5 per 1,000 juveniles. However, from 1993 to 2002, there was a 16 percent increase in the rate of drug and alcohol offenses per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. The 2002 rate is consistent with rates for the juvenile drug and alcohol offenses from 1994-95. Within the drug and alcohol offense category, a much higher proportion of juveniles (62 percent) were arrested for alcohol offenses than for drug offenses (38 percent). The majority of all juvenile arrests for drug offenses were for “possession” (see Table 48).

<sup>4</sup> Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Dept. of Social & Health Services, “*Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State*,” December 2003.

<sup>5</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2001 *Annual Report on the National Drug Control Strategy*, “America’s Drug Abuse Profile.”

<sup>6</sup> Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Dept. of Social & Health Services, “*Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State*,” December 2003 (data source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors—2002*).

## YOUTH GANGS

Gang membership is a strong predictor of individual violence in adolescence and, in one study, has been observed to be an even more powerful predictor than two of the most highly regarded factors: delinquent peer association and prior violence (Thornberry, 1998). Survey research has consistently demonstrated that youth are significantly more criminally active during periods of active gang membership. This is particularly true in serious and violent offenses. Prolonged periods of gang involvement increase the “criminal embeddedness” of members (Thornberry et al., 2003). “Associates” of gang members also have elevated offense rates (Curry, Decker, and Egley, 2002).

### DEFINITION

There is no adequate definition of the term "gang." Many jurisdictions deny the existence of gangs or, conversely, characterize less serious forms of adolescent law-violating groups as gangs (Miller, 1992). Despite the fact that there is little consensus on what a gang is, there are certain characteristics that typify gangs. The following characteristics are often used to define gangs: 1) formal organizational structure (not a syndicate), 2) identifiable leadership, 3) identified territory, 4) recurrent interaction, and 5) engaging in serious or violent behavior (Howell, 1994).

### MEMBER CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIME

The Seattle Social Development Project (SSDP) is a longitudinal study (beginning in 1985) of youth living in high-crime neighborhoods.<sup>7</sup> The study shows that compared with youth who are not gang members, those who are gang members more often commit assault, robbery, breaking and entering, and felony theft; indulge in binge drinking; use and sell drugs; and are arrested.

Offense	Percentage of Non-Gang Youth	Percentage of Gang Youth
Assault	18%	64%
Robbery	2%	17%
Breaking & Entering	7%	22%
Felony Theft	9%	41%
Binge Drinking	24%	43%
Marijuana Use	26%	54%
Drug Selling	9%	51%
Arrest	14%	51%

<sup>7</sup> OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin, December 2001, *Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth*.

## YOUTH GANGS (continued)

***P*** reliminary results from the 2002 NYGS indicate a slight increase in the prevalence of gang activity from 2001, suggesting gang activity may once again be on the rise.

## RACE AND ETHNICITY

The study further found:

- Youth were at risk of joining a gang every year of adolescence, but the risk rose most sharply at age 15—the age at which most students make the transition to high school.
- Findings suggest that youth join gangs as a result of antisocial influences in neighborhoods, antisocial tendencies in families and peers, failure to perform well in school, and early initiation of individual problem behaviors.
- Youth who were most behaviorally and socially maladjusted in childhood were most likely to be gang members for several years.
- Youth who associated with antisocial peers were more than twice as likely to remain in a gang for more than one year.
- The more risk factors a youth experienced, the more likely he or she was to join a gang.

Additional studies report that youth who are gang members are twice as likely to carry guns and three times as likely to sell drugs (Bjerregaard and Lizotte, 1995).

The number of cities and counties in the United States experiencing youth gang problems increased substantially between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s (Miller, 2001). Based on results from the National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS),<sup>8</sup> it is estimated that youth gangs were active in over 2,300 cities with populations over 2,500 in 2002.

Gang activity is notably prevalent in the largest cities (over 100,000 population). Over 90 percent of cities this size reported gang activity in each year between 1996 and 2001. Overall, prevalence rates of gang activity remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2001 in the larger cities and counties, and markedly declined in the smaller populated areas. Preliminary results from the 2002 NYGS indicate a slight increase in the prevalence of gang activity from 2001, suggesting gang activity may once again be on the rise.

Findings of the SSDP study reported that of the sample 808 youth, 124 (15.3%) joined a gang at some point between the ages of 13 and 18. The rate for joining a gang was highest among African American SSDP participants. The rate of total participants who joined a gang by racial and ethnic composition is as follows:

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<sup>8</sup> National Youth Gang Center, 2002 *National Youth Gang Survey*.

**YOUTH  
GANGS**

**RACE AND ETHNICITY  
(continued)**

Race/Ethnicity	% of Youth Who Joined a Gang
European American	10.2
African American	26.2
Asian American	12.4
Other Ethnicity	19.7

According to 2001 National Youth Gang Survey<sup>9</sup> respondents, nearly half (49 percent) of all gang members are Hispanic/Latino, 34 percent are African American/black, 10 percent are Caucasian/white, 6 percent are Asian, and the remainder are some other race/ethnicity. However, the racial composition of gangs varies considerably by locality. Within the past decade, a larger proportion of Caucasian/white gang members have been reported. The demographic composition of gangs is an extension of the characteristics of the larger community.

The disproportionate representation of minority groups in gangs is not a result of a predisposition toward gang membership, but rather that minorities tend to be overrepresented in areas overwhelmed with gang activity (Bursik and Grasmick, 1993). Certain offenses are related to different racial/ethnic gangs. For instance, African-American gangs are relatively more involved in drug offenses. Hispanic gangs engage in turf-related violence, while Asian and White gangs display a tendency toward property crimes (Spergel, 1990).

**GENDER**

It is estimated that between one-fourth and one-third of all youth gang members are female (Maxson and Whitlock, 2002). Gender-mixed gangs also are more common than in the past. In 2000, 42 percent of all gang-problem jurisdictions in the National Youth Gang Survey reported a majority of their gangs had female members.

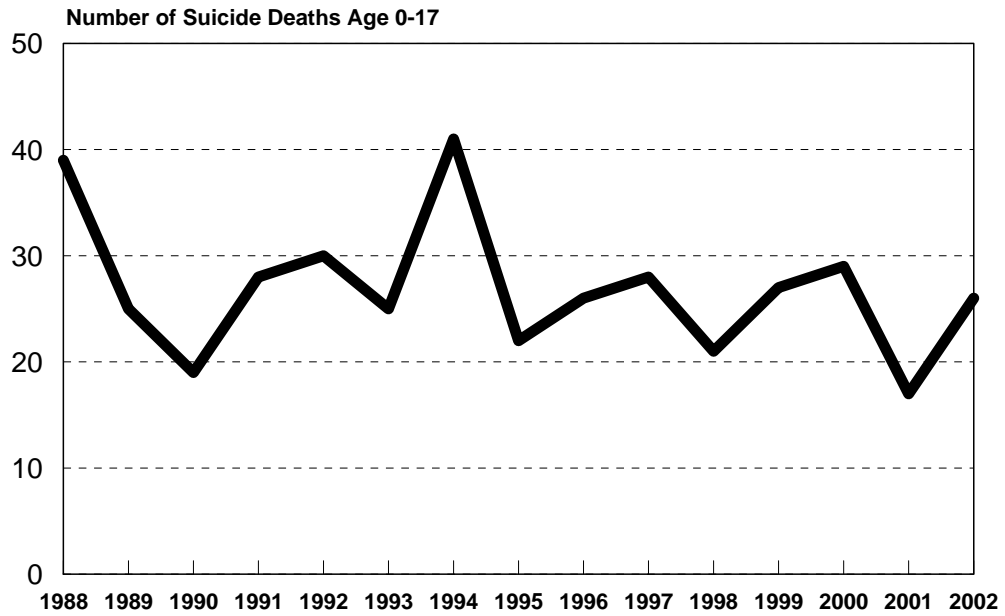
The Seattle Social Development Project study found that of the participants who joined the gangs, 73 percent were male and 27 percent were female. However, it has been found that females leave the gang at an earlier age than males (Thornberry, Krohn, Lizotte, et al., 2003).

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<sup>9</sup> National Youth Gang Center (NYGC), *2001 National Youth Gang Survey*.



**Graph 12**  
**JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE**  
**1988 - 2002**



Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics.

## CHILD ABUSE

***In Washington, 50 percent of the families of victims of child abuse contained an adult with a substance abuse problem.***

In 2003, 76,621 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State. This reflects a slight decline from the number of reports in 2002 (77,051); 2001 (76,888); and 2000 (76,471). The number of child abuse reports has remained fairly constant for the last four years, but remains a contrast to the steady decline in referrals shown from 1997 (78,332) to 1999 (74,979). Approximately 40 percent of the referrals for child abuse and neglect are screened out "because there is not sufficient information to locate the child, the alleged perpetrator is not a caretaker, the risk factor does not exist, or the allegation does not meet the legal and/or WAC definition." Thus, the number of confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect in Washington State in 2003 was approximately 46,000.

Nationally, over one million children each year are confirmed by State agencies as abused and neglected, and over 1,200 children tragically die at the hands of caretakers. (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect)

Child abuse and neglect have known detrimental effects on the physical, psychological, cognitive and behavioral development of children (National Research Council 1993). These consequences range from minor to severe, and include physical injuries, brain damage, chronic low self-esteem, problems with bonding and forming relationships, developmental delays, learning disorders, , and aggressive and anti-social behaviors. Child maltreatment has been linked with long-term negative societal consequences. For example, studies link child maltreatment with increased risk of low academic achievement, drug use, teen pregnancy, generational child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminality (Widom, 1992; Kelly, Thornberry, and Smith, 1997).

While the causes of child abuse and neglect are complex, research has identified risk factors that contribute to child maltreatment. These factors include; family history of abuse, parental substance abuse, mental illness or mental retardation, childhood disability, domestic violence, lack of parenting skills and knowledge, extreme poverty, social isolation, and life stress overload. Effective prevention programs identify family risk factors and develop service approaches that target these risk factors.

According to staff in Washington's Division of Children and Family Services, 50 percent of the families of victims of child abuse contained an adult with a substance abuse problem. In addition, research continues to document a link between domestic violence and substance abuse, and domestic violence and child abuse. According to the National Youth Law Center, in homes where domestic violence occurs there is a 30 to 60 percent likelihood that child abuse also is happening.

## CHILD ABUSE (continued)

According to a 2001 report by Prevent Child Abuse America, a national network of local child abuse councils, the economic ramifications of child abuse and neglect are staggering. The report, Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect In the United States, estimates the “direct costs” to be over 24 billion. “Direct costs” include hospitalization, chronic health problems, mental health care (for children), child welfare system, law enforcement, and the judicial system. The report estimates the “indirect costs” to be over 69 billion, including special education, mental health and health care (for adults impacted by child abuse), juvenile delinquency, lost productivity to society, and adult criminality. The report goes on to state, “Regardless of the economic costs associated with child abuse and neglect, it is impossible to overstate the tragic consequences endured by the children themselves...the costs of such human suffering are incalculable.

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**TABLE 28**  
**REFERRALS TO CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES**  
**FROM 1994 - 2003\***

MONTH	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
January	6,582	6,983	6,729	6,386	6,270	6,174	6,510	6,377	6,266	5,867
February	6,067	6,298	5,768	6,597	5,988	6,351	6,090	6,311	6,018	5,892
March	6,764	7,029	7,702	7,587	7,250	7,443	7,057	6,939	7,235	6,686
April	6,626	7,041	6,634	6,099	6,506	6,750	6,772	6,526	6,067	5,974
May	7,373	7,690	7,478	7,411	6,825	6,861	7,698	7,207	7,151	6,621
June	6,185	6,146	6,229	6,430	6,439	6,471	6,526	5,777	6,143	5,799
July	5,797	5,466	5,497	5,401	5,577	5,892	6,045	5,772	5,652	5,115
August	5,400	5,481	6,038	6,022	5,817	5,842	6,131	5,759	6,163	5,847
September	6,671	6,336	6,075	6,436	6,270	6,317	6,746	6,163	6,326	6,206
October	7,274	7,128	7,058	6,932	6,559	6,050	7,016	6,901	6,549	6,171
November	5,739	5,792	6,123	5,840	6,081	5,620	5,678	5,436	5,894	5,690
December	6,143	5,661	5,557	5,330	5,397	5,572	6,053	5,138	5,174	5,389
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,621</b>	<b>77,051</b>	<b>76,888</b>	<b>76,471</b>	<b>74,979</b>	<b>75,343</b>	<b>78,322</b>	<b>74,306</b>	<b>74,638</b>	<b>71,257</b>
<b>AVERAGE PER MONTH</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>6,421</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>5,938</b>

These data were furnished by Research & Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, Case Management Information Systems (CAMIS) Intake Referral Statistics Report, 3/24/04.

\* The data represent counts of field workers receipts of reportings and referrals about incidences (includes multiple counts of incidents and/or individuals). The data provided is the "Actual" number of referrals received.

## PLACEMENT/ COUNSELING SERVICES FOR YOUTH

### CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS, RECEIVING HOMES AND INTERIM CARE

*There are few follow-up services for FRS and CRC youth and their families.*

### REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

**Regional Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs)**, as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. CRCs provide a place for law enforcement and others to take youth who are runaways or in conflict with their families. The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Office of the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

There were 52 CRC beds available statewide in 2002 and 2003, a decrease from 56 beds in 2001, and 59 beds in 2000. Regional CRC beds are located in 10 of the state's 39 counties. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 9,439 juveniles for each of 11 counties for youth age 10-17, and one bed per 13,616 youth statewide age 10-17. Beds are not geographically distributed. There is a lack of out-of-home care for youth who cannot return home. In the last ten years, Group CRC beds in the state have decreased substantially (from 36 beds in 1990, to four beds in 2001), and have been eliminated in 2002.

There are few follow-up services for Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) and CRC youth and their families. The "Homebuilders Program" is no longer available throughout the state. There is a lack of independent living skills programs for older youth who, because of family abuse or family dysfunction, cannot return home.

### SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act (BECCA Law), effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "Secure" Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs) to receive runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement officers.

It also provides for the creation of multi-disciplinary teams to provide assistance and support to a youth and his or her parents; teams may be formed at the request of a youth placed at the facility, or at the request of a parent.<sup>1</sup> As per RCW 13.32A.130, youth are to be held for at least 24 hours after admission, but may not be securely detained for more than five consecutive days in the facility; if the child is transferred between centers or between secure and semi-secure facilities, the combined length of time spent in all such facilities may not exceed five consecutive days.

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<sup>1</sup> The administrator of the facility may also convene a team if there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.

**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL  
CENTERS,  
RECEIVING HOMES  
AND INTERIM CARE  
(continued)**

***A*** *pproximately two  
thirds of youth placed  
in Secure CRCs were girls.*

Youth may be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by DCFS staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition—youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run. Additionally, in 2000, the Act was amended to expand the population of youth eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. Effective June 8, 2000, state law permits juvenile courts to order detention of a child for contempt of court related to a status offense proceeding/order to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located within a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50% of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

There were 3,480 placements of youth in the nine operating S-CRCs in SFY 2003 (July 02 through June 03), a slight increase in placements from the previous year. For the 12-month period from July 2001 through June 2002 (SFY 02), there were 3,321 placements of youth in the nine operating S-CRCs (2,341 separate youth, as many youth are held more than one time). In calendar year 2000, there were 2,056 placements, although two of the nine facilities were not operational for the full year, and in calendar year 1999 there were 834 placements in six operating facilities. Since July 2001, there have been a total of 66 beds within the nine facilities (four are located within specific designated areas of juvenile detention facilities, and five are privately operated facilities).

A study completed by Merit Research found that the average length of stay for a youth placed in a S-CRC within a detention center was 69 hours during the study period (fiscal year 2001-2002), compared to 50 hours for youth placed in a private S-CRC. Youth who were placed in a S-CRC for being in a dangerous situation had a shorter average length of stay than youth who were placed for running away. The average cost of placements was \$1,378 per placement, with an average stay of 54 hours. It was found that many of these youth had prior contact with the juvenile justice system.

Approximately two-thirds (62 percent) of the total placements in the nine S-CRCs in FY 02 were girls, consistent with findings from previous years. Approximately one-third (35 percent) of the youth admitted were minority youth; the average age was 14.8 years. Three-fourths of the youth (75 percent) who were admitted had parental guardians and 18 percent were wards of the state; the remaining seven percent were in the custody of an other guardian, foster parent, or unknown. The majority of youth held (95 percent) were residents of 12 Washington counties.

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**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL  
CENTERS,  
RECEIVING HOMES  
AND INTERIM CARE  
(continued)**

***R***esponsible Living  
Skills (RLS) Programs  
are designed for dependent  
street youth age 16 to 18.

**ASSESSMENT SERVICES**

Diagnostic Assessment Services, which are available in all six regions of the state, are offered to children and youth in the care of the state who may qualify for more intensive services. Assessment services (residential and in-home providers) typically last no more than 90 days.

Assessment services provided to youth include: assessment of the contributing factors to the child's behaviors; assessment of the strengths and needs of the family system; case planning; case management; and individual and family treatment. From assessment care, a child may be placed in treatment foster care, residential care or may return to the family setting with additional community supports. (The total number of contracted beds is not available from DCFS/DSHS, due to contracting requirements.)

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**HOPE CENTERS AND RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS  
PROGRAMS**

The 1998 Washington State Legislature established HOPE Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs to address the needs of dependent homeless and/or street youth who were not the primary focus of the "Becca Law," in that they do not have active, responsible parents in their lives. A "street youth" is defined in RCW as a person under the age of 18 who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy.

The objective of Hope Centers is to perform a comprehensive assessment of the youth, and establish an appropriate permanency placement plan. HOPE Centers are 30-day temporary residential facilities, primarily intended to serve older adolescent "street youth," for whom traditional child welfare services have proved ineffective.

Responsible Living Skills (RLS) Programs are designed for dependent street youth age 16 to 18. The RLS Program provides residential and transitional living services with an emphasis on independent living skills. In order for a youth to be eligible for the RLS Program, a youth must have first resided in a HOPE Center or in a S-CRC.

State legislation in 2001 capped the funding for HOPE Centers and RLS Programs at 29 beds. In 2002, however, legislation included funding for 16 additional RLS Program beds. Currently, October 2003, there are eight Hope Centers in operation in the state for a total of 18 beds (a decrease from 29 beds in 2002), and seven Responsible Living Skills Programs with a total of 31 beds (a decrease from eight programs, with 37 beds in 2002).

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**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL  
CENTERS,  
RECEIVING HOMES  
AND INTERIM CARE  
(continued)**

***E**ffective October 2002,  
FRS was restructured  
to accommodate budget  
reductions.*

**FOSTER CARE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE**

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care due to abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Children's Administration (CA) either through the Division of Licensed Resources or through authorized Child Placing Agencies.

From January 2003 to June 2003, the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) served an average of 7,871 children per month in foster care (total receiving care, family and group foster care). DCFS also monitored a monthly average of 2,655 placements of children in the homes of relatives during this time period.

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**FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES**

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provides services to families in conflict and to runaway youth and their families. This service is mandated by law and designed to stabilize a family crisis and prevent out of home placement. Intake/assessment, referral to community resources, and in-home crisis counseling are provided.

Phase I Services (intake/assessment) provide immediate counseling to families within four hours of their request; Phase II Services are provided to families who require further intensive intervention through contracted community providers for in-home crisis counseling. According to data reported by DCFS, since 1990 the percentage of families receiving FRS Phase II services, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, has varied on a year-to-year basis in the range of 24 to 35 percent.

Effective October 2002, FRS was restructured to accommodate budget reductions. Changes to policy impacting FRS programming and practice include: youth ages 13 through 17 only are eligible for services; 30-day crisis counseling service sessions have been reduced/limited to 12 hours within 45 days (previous policy allowed up to 15 hours in a 30-day period); additionally, 45-day crisis counseling may not be extended for additional hours, and is available a maximum of twice in the lifetime of a family.

FRS cases are closed, or transferred to Child Welfare Services after 90 days unless the family is continuing to receive family preservation services, intensive family preservation services, or home-based services, and these services are in their final stages of completion.

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**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL  
CENTERS,  
RECEIVING HOMES  
AND INTERIM CARE  
(continued)**

***I**n 2002, 3,539 contempt  
of court hearings  
related to a truancy  
order/proceeding were  
held in juvenile courts.*

**CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES (CHINS) AND AT-RISK  
YOUTH (ARY)**

Under the provisions of the Child in Need of Services (CHINS), the parent, the child or DSHS can file a petition for out of home placement. Placement may be in a foster home or a group home. A multidisciplinary team may be formed to provide assistance and support to children and parents.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute as a juvenile (under the age of 18) who is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without parental consent; who is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 2002, a total of 412 CHINS were filed, compared to 467 filings in 2001 (a 12 percent decrease). In July 1995, CHINS replaced the Alternative Residential Placement process. From 1997 to 1999 the number of CHINS petitions filed had remained fairly constant at 529 to 534 filings. For the first six months of 2003, 218 CHINS were filed.

There was a steady increase in the number of At-Risk Youth (ARY) petition filings from 1992 to 1994. ARY filings have continued to rise, and have tripled since 1995 – from 749 filings in 1995 to 1,936 in 1997, and 2,156 filings in 2002 (an 11 percent increase from 1997 to 2002), Contempt hearings were held in 2,295 ARY cases during 2002. The number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY proceeding or order continues to be notable from 1998 forward,

For the first six months of 2003, 1,085 ARY petitions were filed and contempt hearings were held in 1,248 ARY cases during the same 6-month time period.

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**TRUANCY**

Changes in the state law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions by school districts under certain conditions (if a youth required to attend public school has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year). Additionally, a parent may file a truancy petition with the juvenile court if the school district fails to file a petition, if a child has five or more unexcused absences in any month during a school year, or upon the 10th unexcused absence during a school year.



**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL  
CENTERS,  
RECEIVING HOMES  
AND INTERIM CARE  
(continued)**

In 1996, in conjunction with the enactment of the At Risk/Runaway Youth Act, the number of petitions filed quadrupled (over a 300 percent increase in the number of filings). Approximately 15 to 16,000 truancy petitions were filed annually with juvenile courts from 1997 through 2001. There was a 14 percent decrease in the number of truancy filings from 2001 to 2002 (13,630 filings in 2002).

Data shows that 3,539 contempt of court hearings related to a truancy order/proceeding were held in 2002 in juvenile courts, with 13,630 filings during the same time period. The number of truancy contempt hearings held has increased by over 600 percent since 1996.

For the first six months of 2003, 8,123 truancy petitions were filed, and contempt hearings were held in 3,422 cases during the same 6-month time period.

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**TABLE 29**  
**REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER**  
**(CRC) BEDS PER COUNTY - 2003**

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
Benton-Franklin	28,096	4	7,024
Clark	45,989	4	11,497
King	177,223	4	44,306
Kitsap	29,255	10	2,926
Okanogan	5,439	4	1,360
Snohomish	77,682	6	12,947
Spokane	50,928	8	6,366
Thurston	25,713	4	6,428
Whatcom	19,182	4	4,796
Yakima	31,295	4	7,824
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490,802</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9,439</b>

**SECURE CRC BEDS PER COUNTY - 2003**

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	S-CRC BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
Benton-Franklin	28,096	6	4,683
Chelan	8,831	4	2,208
Clallam	7,103	4	1,776
Clark	45,989	6	7,665
King	177,223	18	9,846
Kitsap	29,255	9	3,251
Snohomish	77,682	9	8,631
Spokane	50,928	5	10,186
Yakima	31,295	5	6,259
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>456,402</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>6,915</b>

Population data are 2002 Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates, OFM, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Source: Children's Administration, DSHS, "Statewide CRCs/Hope Centers/RLSPs,"

Updated October 2003.

**TABLE 30**  
**RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM**  
**(RLSP) BEDS PER COUNTY - 2003**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS</b>	<b>RLSP BEDS</b>	<b>RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED</b>
<b>King</b>	177,223	5	35,445
<b>Snohomish</b>	77,682	2	38,841
<b>Thurston</b>	25,713	4	6,428
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>498,388</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16,077</b>

**HOPE CENTER BEDS PER COUNTY - 2003**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS</b>	<b>HOPE CTR BEDS</b>	<b>RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED</b>
<b>Clark</b>	45,989	3	15,330
<b>Pierce</b>	89,558	2	44,779
<b>Spokane</b>	50,928	1	50,928
<b>Yakima</b>	31,295	2	15,648
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>526,484</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29,249</b>

Population data are 2002 Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates, OFM, November 2002 (revised 1/14/03).

Source: Children's Administration, DSHS, "Statewide CRCs/Hope Centers/RLSPs,"

Updated October 2003.

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 1	<b><u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u></b>	
	<b>Colville Confederated Tribes</b> PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155	4 Regional
	<b>YFA Connections</b> 901 E. Second, Suite 100 Spokane, WA 99202	8 Regional
	<b><u>HOPE CENTERS</u></b>	
	<b>YFA Connections</b> 901 E. Second, Suite 100 Spokane, WA 99202	1 Hope
	<b><u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u></b>	
	<b>Morningstar Boys Ranch</b> P.O. Box 8087 Spokane, WA 99223-1348	4 RLSP
	<b><u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u></b>	
	<b>Chelan County Juvenile Center</b> 316 Washington Street, Suite B Wenatchee, WA 98801	4 Secure
	<b>Daybreak of Spokane</b> 11707 E. Sprague, Suite D-4 Spokane, WA 99206	5 Secure
	<b>TOTAL BEDS</b>	<b>26</b>
REGION 2	<b><u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u></b>	
	<b>EPIC Place</b> 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (4 beds – Yakima) (4 beds – TriCities-Kennewick)	8 Regional
	<b><u>HOPE CENTER</u></b>	
	<b>EPIC Place</b> 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909-0279 (TriCities-Kennewick)	3 Hope

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 2 (continued)	<b><u>HOPE CENTER (continued)</u></b>	
	NW Family Therapy Institute 1409 Fruitvale Blvd. Yakima, WA 98902	2 Hope
	<b><u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u></b>	
	NW Family Therapy Institute 1409 Fruitvale Blvd. Yakima, WA 98902	4 RLSP
	<b><u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u></b>	
	EPIC Place 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909	11 Secure
	(5 beds - Yakima SCRC) (6 beds - TriCities/Kennewick SCRC)	
	<b>TOTAL BEDS</b>	<b>28</b>
REGION 3	<b><u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u></b>	
	Center for Family Services 5604 Mission Road Bellingham, WA 98226	10 Regional
	(6 beds – Everett) (4 beds – Blaine)	
	<b><u>HOPE CENTER</u></b>	
	Cocoon House 2929 Pine Street Everett, WA 98201	2 Hope
	<b><u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u></b>	
	Cocoon House 2929 Pine Street Everett, WA 98201	2 RLSP
	<b><u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u></b>	
	Denny Juvenile Justice Center DARTS Program 2801 10th Street Everett, WA 98201-1491	9 Secure
	<b>TOTAL BEDS</b>	<b>23</b>

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
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**REGION 4**

**REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER**

**Youth Advocates** 4 Regional  
7509 Aurora Avenue North  
Seattle, WA 98103-4747

**HOPE CENTERS**

**Youth Care** 3 Hope  
2500 NE 54<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Seattle, WA 98105

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS**

**YouthCare** 5 RLSP  
2500 NE 54<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Seattle, WA 98105

**SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER**

**Pioneer Human Services** 18 Secure  
PO Box 18377  
Seattle, WA 98118-0377

**TOTAL BEDS 30**

**REGION 5**

**REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER**

**Sound Institute** 10 Regional  
1200 Navy Yard Highway  
Bremerton, WA 98312

**HOPE CENTER**

**Faith Homes** 2 Hope  
3519 South 30<sup>th</sup> Street  
Tacoma, WA 98409

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS**

**Pierce County Alliance** 4 RLSP  
510 Tacoma Ave. South  
Tacoma, WA 98402

**SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER**

**Kitsap County Juvenile Department** 9 Secure  
1338 SW Old Clifton Road  
Port Orchard, WA 98366-4679

**TOTAL BEDS 25**

## WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
<b>REGION 6</b>	<b><u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u></b>	
	<b>Community Youth Services</b> 711 State Ave. NE Olympia, WA 98506	4 Regional
	<b>JANUS Youth Programs</b> 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (4 beds – Vancouver)	4 Regional
	<b><u>HOPE CENTERS</u></b>	
	<b>Community Youth Services</b> 711 State Ave. NE Olympia, WA 98506	2 Hope
	<b>JANUS Youth Programs</b> 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (3 beds – Vancouver)	3 Hope
	<b><u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u></b>	
	<b>JANUS Youth Programs, Inc.</b> 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (8 beds – Vancouver)	8 RLSP
	<b>Community Youth Services</b> 711 NE State Ave. Olympia, WA 98506	4 RLSP
	<b><u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u></b>	
	<b>Clallam County Juvenile Court</b> 1912 West 18 <sup>th</sup> Street Port Angeles, WA 98363	4 Secure
	<b>JANUS Youth Programs</b> 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (6 beds – Vancouver)	6 Secure
	<b>TOTAL BEDS 35</b>	
	<b>TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS</b>	52
	<b>TOTAL HOPE CENTER BEDS</b>	18
	<b>TOTAL RLSP BEDS</b>	31
	<b>TOTAL SECURE BEDS</b>	66
	<b>TOTAL ALL BEDS</b>	167

Source: Program and Policy Development, Children's Administration, Department of Social &amp; Health Services, October 2003.

\*Does not include Family Crisis Residential Homes

## DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT SERVICES

### Residential and In-Home Providers

#### REGION 1

**Embrace Youth**  
Spokane, WA 99217

**Lutheran Community Services**  
Spokane, WA 99201

**Open Arms**  
Spokane, WA 99217

**Colville Confederated Tribes**  
Nespelem, WA 99155

#### REGION 2

**Central Washington Comprehensive  
Mental Health**  
Yakima, WA 98901

#### REGION 3

**Youth Net**  
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

**Northwest Youth Services**  
Bellingham, WA 98227

**Catholic Community Services**  
Bellingham, WA 98227

#### REGION 3 (continued)

**Secret Harbor School**  
Anacortes, WA 98221

**Service Alternatives**  
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

#### REGION 4

**YouthCare**  
Seattle, WA 98105

#### REGION 5

**Kitsap Mental Health**  
Bremerton, WA 98311

#### REGION 6

**Community Youth Services**  
Olympia, WA 98506

**Janus Youth Services**  
Vancouver, WA 98662

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, May 2004.



**TABLE 31**  
**NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH**  
**FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES\***

	<b>Phase I Intake Assessment</b>	<b>Phase II Crisis Counseling</b>	<b>% Served Crisis Counseling (Phase II)</b>
<b>2003</b>	8,559	1,395	16
<b>2002</b>	8,239	2,076	25
<b>2001</b>	8,748	2,702	31
<b>2000</b>	8,907	2,590	29
<b>1999</b>	8,796	2,449	28
<b>1998</b>	9,323	2,483	27
<b>1997</b>	9,754	2,562	26
<b>1996</b>	9,412	2,395	25

	<b>Intake Assessment</b>	<b>Crisis Counseling</b>	<b>Intensive Counseling</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling</b>
<b>1995</b>	9,843	2,566	893	3,459	35
<b>1994</b>	11,675	2,624	738	3,362	29
<b>1993</b>	13,714	2,774	1,010	3,784	28
<b>1992</b>	13,890	2,405	917	3,322	24
<b>1991</b>	15,583	3,334	979	4,313	28
<b>1990</b>	17,034	3,319	745	4,064	24

Data obtained from Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS Report, Family Support & Preservation Services, 04/27/04.

\* As of October 1995, "Intensive Crisis Counseling" is referred to as "Intensive Family Preservation Services,"

(IFPS). IFPS clients include children at imminent risk of out-of-home placement; these data are not available.

Data reported for families served in Crisis Counseling has been revised from August 1996 forward to include both the number served by Contract Agency and DCFS staff; previous reports provided the number served by Contract Agency.

**TABLE 32**  
**AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY), CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES (CHINS),**  
**AND TRUANCY (TR) FILINGS 1997-2002**

COUNTY/ JUVENILE COURT	1997			1998			1999			2000			2001			2002		
	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR
Adams	0	2	39	1	0	40	1	0	26	0	1	16	0	0	26	0	0	34
Asotin/Garfield	9	0	25	4	0	29	2	0	25	2	0	3	1	0	44	2	0	64
Benton/Franklin	36	10	313	26	6	863	55	5	822	43	13	836	60	10	922	60	4	826
Chelan	6	0	189	11	2	205	9	0	274	6	2	165	12		141	18	3	207
Clallam	134	19	325	131	20	286	118	27	272	108	24	321	144	21	445	95	15	303
Clark	24	33	718	42	40	733	25	40	723	29	36	949	15	36	766	20	27	708
Columbia/Walla Walla	2	1	48	14	0	70	13	0	74	10	0	70	11	0	48	8	1	66
Cowlitz	86	12	576	132	18	554	128	38	541	150	41	523	157	21	544	174	15	539
Douglas	1	0	65	12	1	81	8	0	97	4	0	100	2	0	98	6	1	99
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	11	16	64	25	14	110	36	12	109	47	28	101	57	26	98	47	25	97
Grant	8	1	226	7	3	227	6	0	106	15	4	149	16	8	188	15	3	136
Grays Harbor	103	6	136	103	5	182	84	0	279	81	5	348	101	4	333	138	8	388
Island	13	5	257	8	0	353	15	0	284	22	1	283	6	3	241	3	0	218
Jefferson	27	13	88	24	8	64	18	7	80	31	4	76	27	9	40	23	6	55
King	495	152	4,506	522	161	3,917	549	131	3,652	588	134	4,301	482	97	3,636	467	103	1,796
Kitsap	41	38	262	17	12	366	30	7	224	23	15	242	26	9	271	27	7	423
Kittitas	28	4	13	26	0	32	19	2	25	25	3	30	31	2	36	8	0	52
Klickitat	12	6	25	11	4	68	4	7	43	11	7	30	9	3	35	3	0	38
Lewis	58	14	179	41	14	151	24	12	151	18	9	169	14	1	204	21	1	167
Lincoln	3	2	9	3	3	16	4	2	16	2	3	18	1	3	20	3	0	30
Mason	18	9	161	18	14	268	23	3	161	18	0	159	11	7	122	16	7	141
Okanogan	4	2	189	1	1	203	1	3	209	2	2	221	6	2	162	4	0	174
Pacific/Wahkiakum	23	17	19	26	11	19	23	12	35	28	10	24	33	14	16	30	9	19
Pierce *	92	16	1,147	142	31	1,610	125	20	1,662	121	30	1,781	120	17	2,259	139	19	1,839
San Juan	1	1	11	0	0	9	1	0	11	5	0	6	2	1	6	1	0	8
Skagit	37	4	460	17	7	486	27	7	427	45	2	413	21	7	350	48	8	517
Skamania	6	1	14	1	3	12	2	2	9	4	0	9	1	1	6	2	0	7
Snohomish	253	79	2,325	315	54	2,244	344	66	2,212	314	67	2,359	290	61	2,217	328	51	2,346
Spokane	136	29	1,009	123	50	1,041	136	90	830	153	106	760	132	71	874	161	60	1,182
Thurston	138	12	506	96	15	540	96	6	412	102	24	489	92	7	451	100	18	369
Whatcom	80	5	193	56	13	349	48	9	155	59	7	188	59	13	202	42	6	184
Whitman	6	0	22	16	3	21	9	4	9	15	4	7	7	4	8	7	3	17
Yakima	45	22	1,508	78	21	1,458	71	17	1,095	151	3	1,092	156	9	957	140	12	581
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>16,607</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>16,238</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>13,630</b>

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case.

\* In 1998, Pierce Juvenile Court figures are under-represented due to non-availability of information at the beginning of the year.

**TABLE 33**  
**CONTEMPT HEARINGS HELD IN AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY) AND TRUANCY CASES\***

COUNTY/ JUVENILE COURT	ARY Contempt Hearings						Truancy Contempt Hear					
	2002	2001	2000	1999	2001-2002	Change	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	2001-2002
												Change
<b>Adams</b>												
<b>Asotin/Garfield</b>					1				3	0	10	
<b>Benton/Franklin</b>	90	57	29	61	21	58%	287	517	288	137	85	-44%
<b>Chelan</b>		2		2	3	-100%	12	8	4	8		50%
<b>Clallam</b>	130	182	164	112	140	-29%	102	389	189	171	160	-74%
<b>Clark</b>											1	
<b>Columbia/Walla Walla</b>			4	2				1	10	1		-100%
<b>Cowlitz</b>	320	313	250	158	149	2%	57	7	3	20	8	714%
<b>Douglas</b>			22	2	5		111	28	89	33	26	296%
<b>Ferry/Stevens/Pend Or.</b>	20	18	24	20	9	11%	57	66	46	47	23	-14%
<b>Grant</b>	18	14	7	6	3	29%	45	48	15	10	6	-6%
<b>Grays Harbor</b>	343	187	106	168	240	83%	149	43	43	29	21	247%
<b>Island</b>		4	18	6	8	-100%	9	46	53	33	35	-80%
<b>Jefferson</b>	12	9	23	17	31	33%	37	29	80	71	42	28%
<b>King</b>	283	382	497	439	364	-26%	100	170	372	441	517	-41%
<b>Kitsap</b>	23	21	25	21	8	10%	41	1	26	99	97	4000%
<b>Kittitas</b>	3	19	5	7	10	-84%	1	6	3	12	9	-83%
<b>Klickitat</b>		21	3	2	1	-100%	7	25	5	1	1	-72%
<b>Lewis</b>	37	31	20	39	39	19%	56	97	122	158	134	-42%
<b>Lincoln</b>	1		2	1	1			2	3	3	2	-100%
<b>Mason</b>	24	23	22	18	2	4%	106	58	53	41	12	83%
<b>Okanogan</b>	2	8	1	1	2	-75%	38	108	79	95	45	-65%
<b>Pacific/Wahkiakum</b>	2	3	3	8	1	-33%				3		
<b>Pierce</b>	141	123	149	168	70	15%	100	520	368	568	263	-81%
<b>San Juan</b>		1	1	3		-100%	5	3	6	1	2	67%
<b>Skagit</b>	29	11	34	9		164%	1					
<b>Skamania</b>		4	2	1		-100%	4	2	6	6	6	100%
<b>Snohomish</b>	327	374	417	486	438	-13%	1486	1,582	1,482	1,305	681	-6%
<b>Spokane</b>	237	197	198	140	96	20%	247	352	242	227	253	-30%
<b>Thurston</b>	102	103	105	117	156	-1%	246	253	263	402	402	-3%
<b>Whatcom</b>	59	50	70	61	52	18%	54	25	25	48	33	116%
<b>Whitman</b>		1	1	1		-100%						
<b>Yakima</b>	92	128	105	46	22	-28%	181	325	472	664	654	-44%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>-25%</b>

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts, May 2002; 1999-2001 data based on calendar year docket data--any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included; 2002 Pierce County data provided by Pierce Cty Juvenile Court.

\* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS.

**TABLE 34**  
**ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY FILINGS, CONTEMPT HEARINGS\* AND ORDERS ON CONTEMPT BY COUNTY**  
**FOR 2002**

COUNTY	ARY Filings	ARY Contempt Hearings	ARY Order on Contempt	CHINS Filings	CHINS Contempt Hearings	CHINS Order on Contempt	Truancy Filings	Truancy Contempt Hearings	Truancy Order on Contempt	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Filings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Contempt Hearings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Orders on Contempt
Adams							34			34	0	0
Asotin	2						64			66	0	0
Benton	49	81	134	4	4	10	506	139		559	224	144
Chelan	18		5	3			207	12		228	12	5
Clallam	95	130	142	15			303	102		413	232	142
Clark	20			27			708			755	0	0
Columbia							6			6	0	0
Cowlitz	174	320	285	15	5	6	539	57		728	382	291
Douglas	6			1			99	111		106	111	0
Ferry							4	1		4	1	0
Franklin	11	9	13				320	148		331	157	13
Garfield										0	0	0
Grant	15	18	20	3			136	45		154	63	20
Grays Harbor	138	343	344	8	4	5	388	149		534	496	349
Island	3						218	9		221	9	0
Jefferson	23	12	13	6			55	37		84	49	13
King	467	283	441	103	19	31	1,796	100		2,366	402	472
Kitsap	27	23	32	7		1	423	41		457	64	33
Kittitas	8	3	5	0			52	1		60	4	5
Klickitat	3						38	7		41	7	0
Lewis	21	37	41	1			167	56		189	93	41
Lincoln	3	1					30			33	1	0
Mason	16	24	26	7			141	106		164	130	26
Okanogan	4	2					174	38		178	40	0
Pacific	22			9			18			49	0	0
Pend Oreille	27	12	32	8	2	3	27	41		62	55	35
Pierce	139	141	113	19	2	2	1,839	100	49	1,997	243	164
San Juan	1						8	5		9	5	0
Skagit	48	29	6	8	3		517	1		573	33	6
Skamania	2		1				7	4		9	4	1
Snohomish	328	327	359	51	3	3	2,346	1,486		2,725	1,816	362
Spokane	161	237	247	60	33	35	1,182	247		1,403	517	282
Stevens	20	8	11	17	1	1	66	15		103	24	12
Thurston	100	102	116	18		1	369	246		487	348	117
Wahkiakum	8	2	2				1			9	2	2
Walla Walla	8			1			60			69	0	0
Whatcom	42	59	74	6	1	2	184	54		232	114	76
Whitman	7		2	3			17			27	0	2
Yakima	140	92	107	12	2	3	581	181		733	275	110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16,198</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>2,723</b>

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts, May 2002; data based on docket data--any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included;  
Pierce County data provided by Pierce County Juvenile Court.

\* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases.

Variances in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings & the number of contempt orders.

**TABLE 34-A**  
**ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY FILINGS, CONTEMPT HEARINGS\* AND ORDERS ON CONTEMPT BY COUNTY**  
**JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 2003**

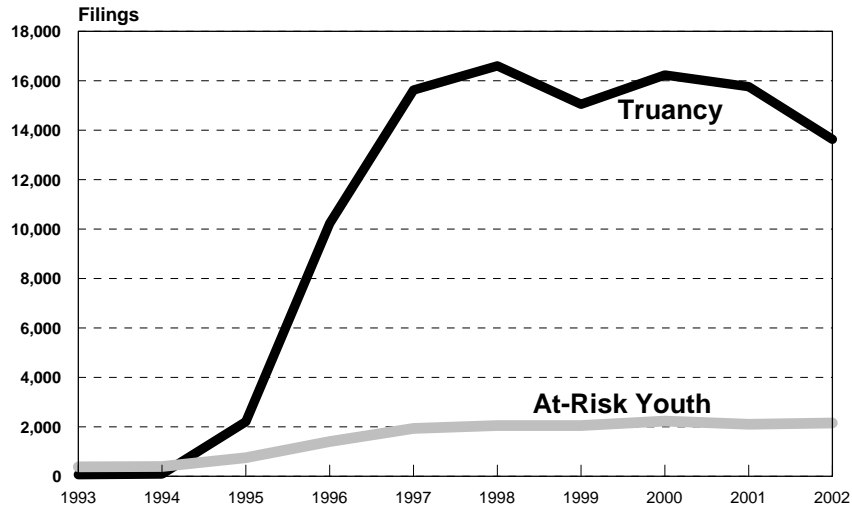
COUNTY	ARY Filings	ARY Contempt Hearings	ARY Order on Contempt	CHINS Filings	CHINS Contempt Hearings	CHINS Order on Contempt	Truancy Filings	Truancy Contempt Hearings	Truancy Order on Contempt	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Filings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Contempt Hearings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Orders on Contempt
Adams							18		1	18	0	1
Asotin							23	1		23	1	0
Benton	16	23	39	2			284	167	205	302	190	244
Chelan	9	2	3	1			108	7	4	118	9	7
Clallam	51	57	60	2			172	143	183	225	200	243
Clark	7		2	15			526		5	548	0	7
Columbia							2			2	0	0
Cowlitz	85	153	152	3			283	217	151	371	370	303
Douglas	11	4	6	1			80	106	98	92	110	104
Ferry							10	4	4	10	4	4
Franklin	9	4	10				277	104	119	286	108	129
Garfield												
Grant	5	18	16				71	72	86	76	90	102
Grays Harbor	55	135	169	7	4	4	175	147	167	237	286	340
Island	2			1			86	22		89	22	0
Jefferson	10	9	10	4			40	31	31	54	40	41
King	212	144	280	69	12	14	1,330	87	317	1,611	243	611
Kitsap	12	13	14				202	40	33	214	53	47
Kittitas	1	4	2				23	9	9	24	13	11
Klickitat	1						10	13	12	11	13	12
Lewis	13	27	27	1			135	50	52	149	77	79
Lincoln	1	2	1	3			24	2	2	28	4	3
Mason	14	17	18	6			111	86	80	131	103	98
Okanogan	1	3					96	83	7	97	86	7
Pacific	6			6			12			24	0	0
Pend Oreille	3	7	22	3	3	3	21	18	12	27	28	37
Pierce	108	137	119	6	1	0	792	372	265	906	510	384
San Juan	1	3	4				4	9		5	12	4
Skagit	18	6	2	1	1		223		2	242	7	4
Skamania	2			2			8	6	7	12	6	7
Snohomish	179	208	282	22	1	4	1,378	1,074	1,119	1,579	1,283	1,405
Spokane	71	101	101	46	11	8	812	154	165	929	266	274
Stevens	17	16	18	3	1	1	28	37	41	48	54	60
Thurston	60	61	66	7	1	2	195	134	141	262	196	209
Wahkiakum										0	0	0
Walla Walla	3						32			35	0	0
Whatcom	31	40	47	5	1	1	115	57	57	151	98	105
Whitman	2						7		2	9	0	2
Yakima	69	54	57	2	1	1	410	170	164	481	225	222
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>9,426</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>5,106</b>

Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts, October 2003; preliminary data based on docket data for Jan.-June 2003--any action that took place during the 6 month time period related to a petition is included; Pierce County Juvenile Court provided data on contempt hearings held and orders on contempt.

\* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases.

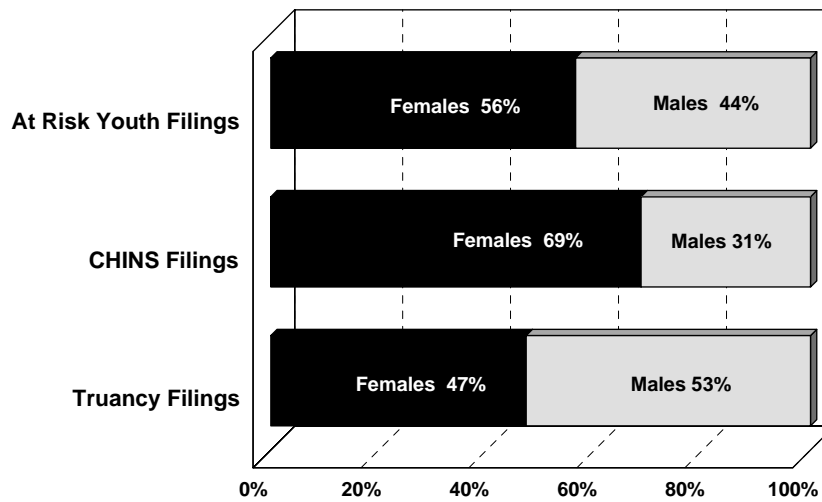
Variances in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings & the number of contempt orders. Filings refer to cases filed from 1/1/03 through 6/30/03.

Graph 13  
**AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY) and TRUANCY FILINGS  
1993 - 2002**



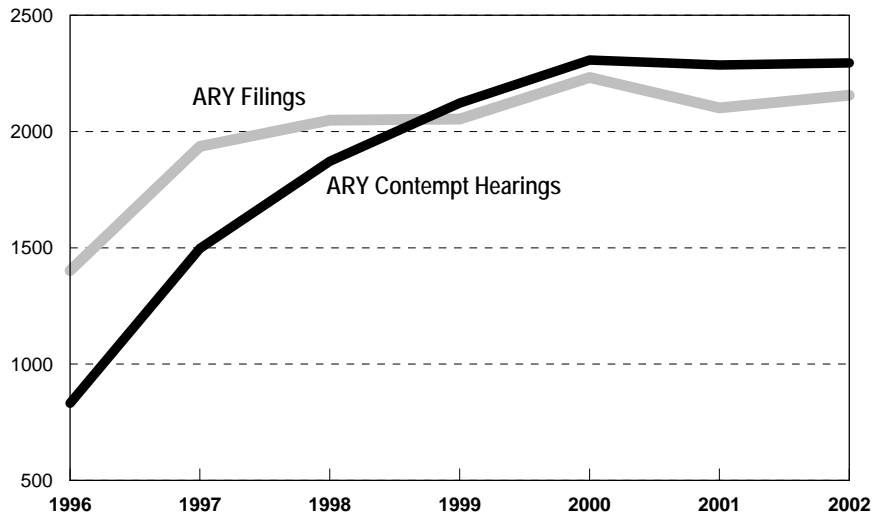
Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case, annual reports.

Graph 14  
**PERCENTAGE OF ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY CASES  
BY GENDER FOR 2002**



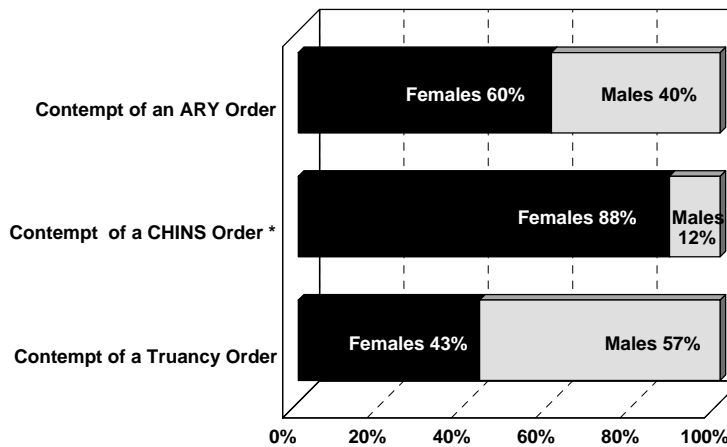
Data Source: JUVIS, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, October 2003.

Graph 15  
**FILINGS AND CONTEMPT HEARINGS\***  
**IN AT-RISK YOUTH CASES**  
**1996 - 2002**



\* Contempt Hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS; Pierce County Juvenile Court provided 2002 contempt data for Pierce County.  
 Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Graph 16  
**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES RELATED**  
**TO A STATUS OFFENSE**  
**BY GENDER FOR 2002**



Data Source: JUVIS, Administrative Office of the Courts, April 2003.